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1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT				
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK				
3	Case No. 23-10063-shl				
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5	In the Matter of:				
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7	GENESIS GLOBAL HOLDCO, LLC,				
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9	Debtor.				
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11	United States Bankruptcy Court				
12	300 Quarropas Street, Room 248				
13	White Plains, NY 10601				
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15	March 30, 2023				
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21	BEFORE:				
22	HON SEAN LANE				
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE				
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25	ECRO: UNKNOWN				

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1	HEARING re Omnibus Hearing
2	
3	HEARING re Doc. #124 Notice Of Agenda
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5	HEARING re Doc. #135 Motion To Set Last Day To File Proofs
6	Of Claim / Debtors' Application For An Order (I)
7	Establishing Bar Dates For Filing Proofs Of Claim; (II)
8	Approving Proof Of Claim Forms, Bar Date Notices, And
9	Mailing And Publication Procedures; (III) Implementing
10	Uniform Procedures Regarding 503(b)(9) Claims; And (IV)
11	Providing Certain Supplemental Relief
12	
13	HEARING re Doc. #130 Application To Employ Houlihan Lokey
14	Capital, Inc. As Investment Banker To The Official Committee
15	Of Unsecured Creditors Nunc Pro Tune To February 3, 2023
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17	HEARING re Doc. #131 Application To Employ Berkeley Research
18	Group, LLC As Financial Advisor To The Official Committee Of
19	Unsecured Creditors Effective As Of February 14, 2023
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21	HEARING re Doc. #132 Application To Employ Kroll
22	restructuring Administration LLC As Noticing And Information
23	Agent Effective As Of February 22, 2023
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Page 3 1 HEARING re Doc. #136 Application For Entry Of An Order 2 Authorizing The Employment And Retention Of White & Case LLP As Counsel Effective As Of February 10, 2023 3 5 HEARING re Doc. #158 (Cash Management: 345 Compliance) 6 Statement Of The United States Trustee To The Cash 7 Management Motion 8 9 HEARING re Doc. #133 (Bidding Procedures) Motion To Approve 10 / Debtors' Motion Seeking Entry Of An Order (I) Approving 11 The Bidding Procedures And Related Deadlines, (II) 12 Scheduling Eiearings And Objection Deadlines With Respect To The Debtors' Sale, And (III) Granting Related Relief 13 14 HEARING re Doc. #14 Motion to Authorize /Debtors' Motion for 15 16 Entry of Interim and Final Orders Waiving the Requirement 17 that Each Debtor File a List of Creditors and Authorizing Preparation of a Consolidated List of Creditors, in Lieu of 18 19 Submitting a Formatted Mailing Matrix, (II) Authorizing the 20 Debtors to File a Consolidated List of the Debtors' Fifty 21 (50) Largest Unsecured Creditors, (III) Authorizing the 22 Debtors to Redact Certain Personally Identifiable 23 Information, and (IV) Granting Related Relief 24 25

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1	HEARING re Doc. #137 The Official Committee Of Unsecured
2	Creditors Motion For Entry Of Order Requiring The Redaction
3	Of Certain Personally Identifiable Information
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5	HEARING re Doc. #67 Motion To File Under Seal / Debtors
6	Motion Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. 107(b),107(c) And 105(a) For
7	Entry Of An Order Authorizing The Debtors To Redact And File
8	Under Seal Certain Information About The Confidential
9	Parties Listed In The Debtors Professional Retention
10	Applications And Schedules
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24	CRAIG RASILE
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23	SECELEY SWINSON	
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25	ANDREW TSANG	

Pg 15 of 127 Page 15 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Good morning. This is Judge Sean Lane in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern 3 District of New York and we're here for an 11:00 o'clock 4 5 hearing in the Chapter 11 case of Genesis Global Holdco LLC. 6 So, we'll start, as we always do, by getting appearances, so 7 let me find out who's here on behalf of the debtor. 8 MS. VANLARE: Good morning, Your Honor. Jane 9 VanLare, Cleary, Gotlebb, Steen and Hamilton, on behalf of 10 the debtors, and I see my partner Sean O'Neal is on as well. 11 THE COURT: All right, good morning. And on behalf of the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors? 12 13 MR. PESCE: Good morning, Your Honor. It's 14 Gregory Pesce, White Case, proposed counsel to the 15 Committee. In addition to myself, speaking at the hearing 16 today will be Amanda Parra Criste and Michelle Meises. My 17 partners Christopher Shore and Phil Abelson are also on the 18 line today. Thank you. 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 MR. WESTON: And I'm Richard Weston, co-Chair of 21 the UCC. 22 THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you all. 23 And on behalf of the ad hoc group of Genesis customers? MR. SAZANT: Good morning, Judge Lane. Jordan 24

Sazant on behalf of the ad hoc group of Genesis lenders,

Page 16 1 Proskauer Rose. 2 THE COURT: All right, and on behalf of the United States Trustee's Office? 3 MR. ZIPES: Good morning, Your Honor. Greg Zipes 4 5 with the U.S. Trustee's Office. 6 THE COURT: All right, good morning. And so, 7 there are obviously quite a few appearances listed on my 8 sheet here and I realize that many of these folks are on for 9 listen-only, so rather than potentially call a long roll 10 call of names for which a lot of folks don't respond, I will 11 simply ask at this point who else needs to make an 12 appearance; that is, folks who expect to be -- to 13 participate actively in the hearing this morning. 14 MR. SAFERSTEIN: Good morning, Your Honor. 15 Jeffrey Saferstein from Weil, and Gotshal Manges on behalf 16 of Digital Currency Group. 17 THE COURT: All right, good morning. Anyone else? 18 MR. MARGOLIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Jeffrey 19 Margolin, Hughes, Hubbard and Reed, on behalf -- with my 20 colleague, Anson Frelinghuysen, on behalf of Gemini Trust 21 Company as agents. 22 THE COURT: All right, good morning. Anyone else? MS. ASSI: Good morning, Your Honor. Stephanie 23 Assi on behalf of Ross D. Blankenship and Dr. Williams (sic) 24 25 Blankenship.

THE COURT: All right, good morning. Anyone else?

all right. So, with that, I will turn it over to the

debtors to walk us through the agenda that was filed with

the docket, Docket Number 168, and I'm open to suggestions

as to what order and which way you want to proceed.

Counsel?

MS. VANLARE: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. We have a full agenda for this morning's hearing, so I'll just kind of give you an overview of where I think we are and suggest an order.

We have a number of retention applications, which I believe are uncontested. I would suggest we start with those, and then we'll proceed to the substantive motions. We have the Section 345 issue. I'd like to start with that, following the retention applications. The U.S. Trustee filed a statement; we filed a reply and we have some additional remarks on that. I'm hopeful we can resolve that issue. We also have the bar date motion. On that, Your Honor, we'll get into the substance. I believe we're resolved on all issues in principle. We are working on some language for the orders, so -- and I'll speak more to this when we get there, but I can sort of lay out what I think is an agreement in principle as to the limited objection that had been filed yesterday, and understand that the parties may need a little extra time after the hearing to review the

order and make sure everybody signs off on the language.

Then we have the bidding procedures, and that one, too, Your Honor -- as of right now, we were down to two issues and I think we're very, very close and I in fact am hopeful that perhaps in the next twenty minutes we will get to a fully consensual order, and we're also filing momentarily a blackline of that order, so I can walk Your Honor through the changes we've made. Again, we're very close. I'm cautiously optimistic on that one.

And then, I thought we would leave for last but not least the issues related to the redactions and the sealing motions, since that includes a number of motions and I believe that may be the lengthiest part of the hearing, so I would propose we leave that for last.

Obviously, when folks are here in the courtroom, we have a little more flexibility in terms of -- or it's easier to sort of say, "Judge, we'd like a moment. Can we take fifteen minutes? Can we talk in the hallway?" and I certainly am amenable to taking a break at an appropriate spot to allow you to do virtually what you would otherwise do in person. And so, I also will say to the extent that we have future hearings where you say, "Gee, Judge. It would actually be helpful to come in, because we think we're going to have one of those kinds of hearings where it would be

Page 19 1 helpful to have folks together to have those conversations," 2 please let me know, because we can always have a hybrid hearing that allows the folks who think it would be 3 beneficial to be in person in person, other folks to 4 5 participate remotely. But I'll be guided by the parties in 6 terms of letting me know if you think there's a point in 7 time when it would make sense to take a break. 8 Obviously, it's ten after 11:00. We may be here 9 for a little while, so that maybe we can take advantage of a 10 lunch break, but again, you all know where you are much more 11 than I do and what would be beneficial. So, you'll give me 12 your thoughts as we go forward. So, with that, Ms. VanLare, 13 take it away in terms of teeing up the matters. 14 MS. VANLARE: Appreciate that, Your Honor. 15 actually going to pass the virtual podium to the Committee. 16 They have a number of retention applications I believe 17 they'd like to present. THE COURT: All right, please. Let me hear from 18 19 the Committee. 20 MS. CRISTE: Good morning, Your Honor. Can you 21 hear me okay? 22 THE COURT: I can hear you just fine. Thank you. MS. CRISTE: Great, Your Honor. For the record, 23 Amanda Parra Criste of White and Case, proposed counsel to 24 25 the Committee. I'll be presenting a number of the

Committee's retention applications. I'm going to start with Houlihan Lokey. The application for Houlihan Lokey to be retained as investment banker can be found at Docket Number 130. By the application, the Committee requests approval to retain Houlihan Lokey as the Committee's investment banker in order to enable the Committee to fulfill its statutory duties.

The general deadline, Your Honor, to object to all of the Committee's retention applications was March 23rd.

we extended that deadline for the U.S. Trustee only. We had some great informal discussions with the U.S. Trustee and there were no objections or comments to the form of order.

We actually filed a CNO yesterday at Docket Number 175 that attaches the same form of order that was attached to the retention application. So, unless Your Honor has any questions, we respectfully request that Your Honor approve Houlihan Lokey's retention as investment banker to the Committee and enter the form of order that's attached to the CNO.

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much.

MS. CRISTE: For Number 175, yeah.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask if there's anything from the United States Trustee's Office in connection with this application.

MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, Greg Zipes with the U.S.

Trustee's Office and we have no objection to that retention or any of the other retention applications to short circuit that, Your Honor. But as with the debtor's counsel, there are certain confidential clients, clients that are involved with litigation that is maybe responding to government investigations or that were maybe on a list of companies in trouble that may be a debtor in the future and other types of clients of those types that are being redacted from the public record and that are being shared with U.S. Trustee's Office and others involved, and I just wanted to make clear that there are -- we're consenting to some redactions in that context, and that applies for all the professionals.

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. That sounds eminently sensible and fair under the circumstances. Any other party that wishes to be heard in connection with this application?

All right, hearing no responses and in light of the CNO and the record, I'm happy to grant this application on the terms set forth in the motion and consistent with the professional compensation outlined fee and expense structure that's explained in the motion as appropriate under the facts and circumstances of the case and applicable law.

Next up.

MS. CRISTE: Thank you, Your Honor. Next up is the Committee's application to retain Berkeley Research

Group as financial advisor to the Committee. The application can be found at Docket Number 131. By the application, the Committee requests approval pursuant to Section 328 and 1103 of the Bankruptcy Code to retain BRG as financial advisor effective February 14, 2023.

Like the other retention applications, the objection deadline was March 23rd. We extended it for the U.S. Trustee, but we didn't receive any comments or objections, so we also filed a certificate of no objection yesterday at Docket Number 176. And unless Your Honor has any questions, we would respectfully request that Your Honor approve the retention of Berkeley Research Group as financial advisor to the Committee.

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. Let me ask if there's any party that wishes to be heard in connection with this application.

All right. Hearing no responses other than the one that Mr. Zipes has already put on the record -- the only thing I would ask, counsel, is if you would explain for folks who may be less familiar with how large bankruptcy cases work the difference between having Houlihan Lokey as an investment banker and Berkeley Research Group as a financial advisor, just because I think for folks who may be -- customers who may be listening in, that may not be quite as obvious a point as it is for professionals who

participate in these cases on a regular basis.

MS. CRISTE: Sure, Your Honor. So, BRG as financial advisor to the Committee is really going to help assist with developing periodic reports, monitoring the debtor's financial performance, reviewing the schedules and statements that the debtor has recently filed, monitoring things like liquidity, cash flow, scrutinizing cash disbursements that the debtors might be making, reviewing monthly operating reports, working with White and Case to analyze the relief (indiscernible) that the debtors might be seeking, monitoring and reviewing intercompany transactions. So, those are things that are BRG's goal as financial advisors.

Houlihan Lokey as investment banker is going to be helping the Committee analyze potential restructuring transactions, whether through a Chapter 11 plan or otherwise. They're going to also be helping us monitor the sale process that the debtor is actually seeking approval to launch today, including, you know, working with the debtor's advisors to analyze potential bids and consult with the debtors on that process. So, those are kind of the differences between the two. They are pretty significant.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much for that explanation. I'm happy to grant the motion and application for the employment retention of Berkeley

Page 24 Research Group as financial advisor to the Official I find it to be appropriate under the facts and circumstances of the case and consistent with applicable So, next up? law. MS. CRISTE: Next up is the Committee's application to retain Kroll Restructuring Administration as noticing and information agent. As we reported at the last hearing, Your Honor, the Committee is very active in its communication and outreach. We launched a website with Kroll, and so this application is just an extension of the relief that we received under our information protocol motion to retain Kroll as the Committee's noticing and information agency in these cases. Like the other retention applications, the deadline was March 23rd. We didn't receive any comments or objections. We also filed a certificate of notice for Kroll's application, and that's at Docket Number 177. The proposed order is attached to that certificate. So, unless Your Honor has any questions, we would respectfully request that the Court entered the order approving Kroll's retention

22 THE COURT: All right, thank you very much.
23 Anyone who wishes to be heard on this application?

as information agent to the Committee.

Zipes's earlier, more global comment, I'm happy to approve

All right, hearing no responses other than Mr.

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this application as well as appropriate under the facts and circumstances of the case and consistent with applicable law, and I think next up, then, is the application dealing with the Committee's counsel.

MS. CRISTE: Yes, Your Honor. That's the last one. The application to retain White and Case as legal counsel to the Committee is that Docket Number 136. By the application, the Committee is requesting approval to retain White and Case as counsel effective February 10th pursuant to Section 382 and 1103 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Like the others, the objection deadline was March 23rd. We didn't receive any comments, Your Honor, or objections. The same comment that Mr. Zipes made applies to White and Case as well, but we went ahead and filed a certificate of no objection yesterday as well for the White and Case application and that's at Docket Number 178. So, Your Honor, unless you have any further questions, we would respectfully request that the Court approve the retention of White and Case as counsel to the Committee.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Any party wish to be heard in connection with this application?

All right, hearing no response other than Mr.

Zipes's earlier global comment about all these retentions,

I'm happy to grant this retention application as well as

appropriate under the facts and circumstances of the case

- and applicable law. And we will await electronic versions of the proposed order from counsel and get those entered. Thank you.
- MS. CRISTE: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: All right. So, next up, I imagine
  that debtor's counsel will be taking the laboring oar in
  terms of the next matter.
  - MS. VANLARE: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you very much. So, would like to proceed to the Section 345 issue.

    As you may recall, Your Honor, this was expressly carved out of the final cash management order, so we are here before you to resolve that on a final basis.

As I mentioned, U.S. Trustee had filed a statement on this issue -- and I should note, we have been in discussion with the U.S. Trustee's Office on Section 345 issues really since we filed, and probably before we filed, so this is really the culmination of a lot of discussions and we have made a lot of efforts over the past couple months to make -- to be in compliance with Section 345 to the extent possible. So, Your Honor, we did file a statement in reply to some of the issues raised by the United States Trustee. I'll just briefly summarize I think the -- our response on the various points.

So, first, with respect to the cash assets, as we noted, we have moved all of the debtor's cash assets out of

noncompliant accounts. I know we've spoken in previous hearings about all of our efforts, which have been very successful given the recent turmoil in the banking industry, to safeguard the debtor's assets. So, we have moved everything out of noncompliant accounts. There is one account maintained by Merricks Capital Markets that we are in the process of closing. It has just over \$3 million in it. We expect that to be closed in the next few weeks and we've discussed this with the Office of the U.S. Trustee, and we ask for an extension of our time to complete that closure until April 14th, and I believe that Mr. Zipes has no issues with that.

Next, the U.S. Trustee raised issues with respect to our digital assets. I will note that this has been a topic of significant discussions with the Committee. It's also outlined in Paragraph 6 of the final cash management order; namely, that the debtors are authorized to maintain and manage their digital assets subject to a set of limitations and significant disclosure obligations which we have undertaken, again, to share information both with the Committee on a regular basis as well as to file reports on a regular basis on the public docket so that everyone can see them. So, I believe we've more than satisfied our obligations in terms of ensuring that our assets are safeguarded and that parties in interest have visibility

into the processes of safeguarding them.

In addition, based on the request of the United

States Trustee, I also wanted to share some of the security

measures that the debtors have undertaken to ensure the

safety of the digital assets, and so I'd just like to

describe some of those to Your Honor on the record.

THE COURT: Please.

MS. VANLARE: Most of the digital assets of the debtors are stored within Fireblocks, which is a trusted and leading custody software provider with numerous industry-leading security certifications. All transactions within Fireblocks require multi factor authentication and a forum to execute. Since January 20th, 2023, the Fireblocks workspaces containing the debtor's assets other than those used in spot trading by Gap were frozen such that transactions are not currently possible unless following a very specific security protocol, including a video verification process and a forum to execute.

With respect to the spot training at Gap, which is the Singapore entity, the pre-petition Fireblocks policies all remain in effect. Among other things, these policies limit who is authorized to initiate or approve transactions and require the approval of multiple parties for any significant transactions to an external address. On a daily basis, the company sends out reporting to identify any

changes across all companies, including GGC and Gap, to management of the debtors and the debtor's financial advisors. Finally, the company has provided the Fireblock and Ledger wallets to the UCC advisors and provides weekly detailed reporting to the UCC advisors on both the quantity and the market changes on a digital asset basis.

So, with that, Your Honor, I will turn to the third sort of category of issues raised by the U.S. Trustee, and that has to do with the so-called trust assets. are shares of certain trusts sponsored by Grayscale Investments. We -- the debtors have held these shares since the petition date. We have not changed our holdings of those shares. We've not acquired new shares; we've not liquidated shares. We don't think that they are subject to Section 345. To the extent they are, we would request a waiver with respect to these assets. Your Honor, we've had a number of discussions with the U.S. Trustee on this issue. The U.S. Trustee hasn't articulated any alternative to what we are doing with those assets; namely, holding them for the time being. We've also discussed this with the Committee and the Committee agrees that no action with respect to the trust shares should be taken at this time.

So, given all that, Your Honor, we would ask that you approve the relief we've requested with respect to the issues. That includes, again, a limited waiver of Section

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345 that to the extent needed, an extension of really just a few weeks to close that final account, and I believe we've resolved or addressed, at least addressed, all of the issues raised by the U.S. Trustee. But I'll stop there and let Mr. Zipes chime in.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Zipes?

MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, thank you, and thank you to Ms. VanLare as well for that detailed explanation, which I think is -- accurately reflects our discussions.

Your Honor, the easiest one just to take first is the cash assets, and as stated, my office has no objection to an extension of time to close out that last account and move it into an authorized depository. And Your Honor, you may have noted our statement that we filed. It wasn't an objection; it was more of a request for further explanation in connection with the digital assets and the trust assets. These crypto cases are somewhat unique and my office is used to dealing with 345 issues in the more traditional sense, making sure there's collateral associated with that so the debtors don't suffer the insult to injury that they are already in bankruptcy and they lose major assets.

We look for insurance to be in place as well, to the extent 345 doesn't apply, and here we have significant assets that are in crypto or other types of investments that can't be insured in traditional ways. In the Celsius case

and other cases, this came up, and there was in Celsius, for example, further representations on the record on what protections and safeguards are in place. And Your Honor, my office is again not objecting to this, but we thought it was appropriate to make a more fulsome record. There's literally hundreds of millions of dollars in these assets, tied up to these assets, and we think it's important that a fulsome record be made and the Court specifically find that these are actually being protected in the bankruptcy case, because we don't want a scenario where large dollar amounts disappear in a bankruptcy case. That wouldn't happen possibly in more traditional cases where everything is sitting in an authorized depository and protected. So --THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. And let me hear from the Committee, who obviously has been involved in these discussions as well. MR. PESCE: Thank you, Your Honor. It's Gregory Pesce, White and Case, again, on behalf of the Committee. We've had a lot of discussions with the debtor and the U.S. Trustee on this, and Mr. Zipes mentioned the Celsius bankruptcy, which I'm very familiar with, because I represent the Committee in that case as well. In looking at what was done in that situation and what has been done here, the Committee standing here today is comfortable with the protocol that exists. In the Celsius case, which Mr. Zipes

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mentioned, at the time cash management was being dealt with there was a little bit more unsettled question about the treatment of the crypto assets as cash management assets. There was also significant allegations of fraud against the founders and the management team at the time, and all of them held foreign passports and many of them were residents outside of the United States in non-extradition countries.

As a result of that unique mix, in that case unique circumstances -- unique protocols were imposed to require people be in the United States and hold back foreign passports to make sure that the keys wouldn't be distributed and people could flee the country. Suffice it to say, those circumstances and other kinds of concerns don't exist here today. The Committee, though, is mindful that the \$1.1 billion in liquid crypto is a very significant form of consideration that the creditors are going to get at the end of the bankruptcy. We are very closely monitoring. We appreciate the debtor's professionals working with our professionals at BRG on this in particular.

We're going to monitor the situation, and if it is necessary or prudent in the future, the Committee won't shy away from seeking additional relief or speaking with Mr.

Zipes or Ms. VanLare and their respective clients to ensure that crypto is protected. But on the record today, we have no issue with cash management continuing on the terms that

we've negotiated and agreed to with the debtor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. And so, let me open it up to any other party who might briefly wish to be heard. I'm not sure there is a party who's been involved in these kinds of discussions with the estate other than the folks that we've already heard from, but in the interest of the record, anyone else?

All right. Hearing no other response -- so, I think it's important for purposes of this to understand what we are looking at and what bucket it goes in. So, 345 deals with money of the estate. It's actually in the title of the section, and of course, this is one of these cases where the reality of the modern day has sort of left the categories of the code perhaps in the dust. And so, I think as to the first category, which is US dollar-denominated assets as described in I guess the debtor's statement in reply, we have an agreement that the Merricks Capital Markets account, which is \$3 million, is going to be closed in the next few weeks. There is an extension of time to mid April to do that. I think we're all in good shape, and that really is the true 345 issue.

As to the other accounts, the digital assets and the trust shares, I haven't received any argument and no one's made the argument that these are money in the traditional sense of 345. Of course, that's a very

complicated question to wade into and I don't know as a matter of sort of existential certainty that we need to solve that problem here today, because really, what 345 is addressing is security of assets, and so that's what cash management motion is designed to address, and so we can address it in that context and I think that's what the parties have done and I find that to be entirely appropriate.

And so, I am very happy to have gotten the additional explanation by Ms. VanLare talking about Fireblocks and the other -- in the way that promotes security for the digital assets. That's very helpful. I was going to ask for some additional information on that score, knowing full well that the debtors and the Committee and the U.S. Trustee had had those conversations, but I thought it would be useful to have it on the record here and in fact now it is on the record. So, one of -- I appreciate everybody having these conversations and the level of communication that's involved. I appreciate essentially the additional proffer provided by the debtors about the security measures; that is, what is referred to as the safeguard and protocols in Paragraph 6 of the final statement and reply in Docket 180 and the additional explanation.

So, I am -- I also appreciate the fact that the

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Committee of the creditors, the Official Committee here, is uniquely close to the business of the debtors here and is -one of the values that the Committee serves is for things
exactly like this, and so I appreciate their involvement,
and given all of the facts and circumstances here, I am
satisfied with the security safeguards and protocols that
have been discussed for the digital assets. And similarly,
I reached the same conclusion for the trust shares. It
sounds like you folks have decided that the best way to go
here is the status quo, and to leave them exactly where they
are to not increase the debtor's holdings of these trust
shares but do not diminish them either.

In reaching that conclusion about the appropriateness of the handling of the trust shares as well as the digital assets, I recognize that we are always walking a fine line between allowing the debtor to run its business and also protecting the assets, so the debtor is in the business that it's in and therefore it has digital assets, so the notion that the debtor would divulge itself in digital assets or other assets that are not held in a more traditional ways that would be subject to 345 might require the debtor to essentially shutter its doors, thus destroying value and wreaking havoc that no one thinks is appropriate here.

So, I think for the purposes of today I'm not

concluding that the two categories of digital assets or trust shares fall under 345, but I do think they are entitled to appropriate security. I think I'm satisfied that appropriate steps have been taken as a result of substantial discussions with the Committee and the U.S.

Trustee's Office, and I also note that no one has articulated any preferred alternative to what's been proffered by the debtors and what's been reached as a result of those conversations.

So, in light of all that, I'm satisfied at the moment, and in light of the record that I have in front of me, that we are in a good place and that the requirements of 345 have been satisfied and that the cash management is appropriate. And obviously, folks will continue to keep a close eye on things. That's made very clear, the need to do that in light of the banking situation where certainly that's an industry that folks think of as a more traditional industry and has lately had quite a bit of economic upheaval. So, I will trust all parties to keep their eyes open and continue to monitor as is consistent with their fiduciary obligations under the Bankruptcy Code, and again, I've been provided with no reason to doubt the exercise of their fiduciary duties on anything that happened in this case.

So, I think for purposes of today, I'm happy to

grant the limited waiver of Section 345 for that one account, and I'm satisfied with the other assets of the debtors that have been under discussion in the context of this particular issue. So, with that, I think we can move on to the next matter.

MS. VANLARE: Excellent. Thank you very much,
Your Honor. Next we'd like to address the bar date motion.
Your Honor, apologies for filing it this late, but we've
been working very hard to iron out the remaining issues. We
did file a revised bar date order and forms at Docket Number
190 just -- I think just before this hearing started.

So, we -- what I'd like to propose is -- I'm happy to walk through the blackline and address some of the changes that we've made in consultation with various parties in interest, and then I'd like to address the limited objection that was filed. As I mentioned at the beginning of the hearing, I believe we've reached an agreement in principle that resolves the objection, but I understand that people want to have a chance to have a final look at the order, which we're fine with doing. So, what I'd propose to do there is just again describe to Your Honor what the arrangement is in principle, and people can reserve rights to review the order.

THE COURT: All right. I think that sounds eminently sensible, so please proceed.

Page 38 1 Thank you, Your Honor. And just so MS. VANLARE: 2 I know, are you able to pull up the blackline that we just filed? Again, I realize --3 THE COURT: I think I had the state of the art 4 orders up through Docket 186, which was the orders on the 5 6 sealing motions, and then 185, which was the revised order 7 on the creditor list, but I don't believe I have 190. 8 MS. VANLARE: Okay. 9 THE COURT: I think probably -- am I right in 10 saying I think you could probably make yourself understood 11 just by walking through it here today from the podium? 12 MS. VANLARE: Absolutely, Your Honor. Absolutely, 13 and --THE COURT: We'll do that rather than wait for me 14 15 to kill some trees and follow along, so I trust your 16 advocacy skills are more than up to the task, so take it 17 away. 18 MS. VANLARE: I appreciate that, Your Honor. 19 Okay. And if anybody else is following along, I am going to 20 start going through -- the blackline starts at about PDF 21 Page 64. So, first we have the proof of claim. We made 22 certain clarifying changes to the proof of claim form. Because we are dealing with crypto currency, we just made 23 24 clear that if the claim is based on a crypto currency 25 holding, that a creditor should list those crypto currency

holdings and they should only provide a value in US dollars if their claim is actually denominated in US dollars, and that'll just make the process of reconciliation and claim resolution run a lot more smoothly. So, these are -- this is all in the nature of cleanup and just ensuring that the claim form is as clear as possible for our creditors.

THE COURT: All right, and I assume with that allows you to do is match sort of like with like. You're tracking the value as it is in essentially the debtor's books and records, which is not in US dollars but in a different denomination.

MS. VANLARE: That's exactly right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. VANLARE: Next is the bar date notice.

Really, these are largely cleanup changes. I did want to highlight some changes that we've made with respect to the Gemini lender master proof of claim. The bar date order provides that Gemini as agent under the Gemini Earn program is authorized to file a master proof of claim on behalf of the Gemini lenders for the repayment of any amounts pursuant to the relevant master loan agreements. The term we use in the bar date motion is "Gemini MLAs" between GGC, which is debtor entity Genesis Global Capital, Gemini, and each Gemini lender. The changes make clear that any Gemini lender wanting to assert a pre-petition claim for an amount

greater than the Gemini lenders' Gemini borrowings in the Gemini Earn program or any pre-petition claims other than that for the repayment of the Gemini borrowings shall be required to submit a proof of claim; that is, a separate individual proof of claim, with respect to such pre-petition claims on or before the bar date unless there is another exception. We also based on the request of --

THE COURT: Can I back up for a second? I guess

I'm just wondering -- it's a little unusual, so I'm

wondering what the motivation is behind sort of making that

explicit. I'm all for explicit, but just curious what the

window is into the thinking there.

MS. VANLARE: Absolutely, Your Honor. So, as we've I think described in our papers and perhaps at earlier hearings, Genesis Global Capital, Gemini, and the Gemini lenders entered into a series of master loan agreements. This was done under the auspices of the Gemini Earn program that's administered by Gemini as agent under those master loan agreements. The debtors do not know the identity or the holdings of the Gemini lenders, and so the idea is to facilitate and make it easier for folks to submit their proof of claim by enabling Gemini as agent to submit a master proof of claim based on the amounts that the Gemini lenders see as part of the Gemini Earn program portal.

claim will include claims for the repayment of borrowings, but if an individual Gemini lender -- they believe that the debtors owe -- Genesis Global Capital owes more than what is stated by Gemini in their portal or if they have -- if they wish to assert a claim other than that for repayment of the borrowings, they should file -- have the right to and should file an individual proof of claim before the bar date.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you for that.

MS. VANLARE: Your Honor, as I was saying, the ad hoc group has requested really for administrative ease for both their client as well as the debtors to file a master proof of claim, listing each of their holders -- they have a large group of holders, and rather than basically putting together what I presume would be very similar, if not identical, proofs of claim, they are going to list the claims of their clients and provide that to the debtors.

And so, the bar date order outlines that procedure again as a way to make the process more efficient for both the ad hoc group as well as the debtors.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. VANLARE: We have -- in the list of the categories of claimants that do not need to file a proof of claim, we've deleted intercompany claims by a Holdco subsidiary or Genesis Global Trading. The idea is that intercompany claims of course are disclosed in the

schedules, and so if the debtors don't have an issue with the claims disclosed in the schedules, intercompany claims do not need to be filed. Based on comments from the Committee, they wanted to be clear that if we disagreed with the schedules, that intercompany claimants should have to file a proof of claim.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. VANLARE: We've also deleted former officers and directors and employees of the debtors from the list.

In other words, former -- so, current officers, directors, and employees of the debtors do not need to file a proof of claim based on indemnification, contribution, or reimbursement, but former officers, directors, or employees do have to file a proof of claim if they wish to assert one based on indemnification, contribution, or reimbursement.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. VANLARE: I believe other changes are conforming changes in line with the procedure that I've outlined with respect to the Gemini lenders and the ad hoc group lenders. We do -- we did add some language that if you are a Gemini lender and you rely on your individual account page, that may be accessed through that Gemini Earn program's website and the mobile app, and is your responsibility to determine that the claim is accurately listed in such website and mobile app as that is the amount

that will be listed for the pre-petition claim and the Gemini master claim. And the idea there, again, is that claimants should verify the amount and see if they agree with the amount that Gemini has on its records as the amount owing to that particular lender, and of course as I've outlined earlier, to the extent that they believe that the amount should be greater, they have their right to file an individual proof of claim and we will -- against the debtors, and we will of course review that.

Next we have the --

THE COURT: All right -- go ahead.

MS. VANLARE: Thank you, Your Honor. Next we have the publication notice. I believe that just has clarifying changes, and again, changes consistent with those that I've outlined already, so I'm not going to repeat them.

As part of the exhibits to the order, Your Honor, we've also included a Gemini bar date notice. So, Gemini will be sending a notice to the Gemini lenders and distributing it. Again, Gemini has as part of the program been the party that the lenders have dealt with and they've received information that way, so we're staying consistent with that and so Gemini will be distributing the bar date notice to get the information out to the Gemini lenders so that they may protect their rights and pursue their rights under the bar date order. I believe all of the changes to

that notice, again, have been consistent with what I've described.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. VANLARE: It will also include the general bar date notice, and that was a comment from the Committee, I believe, and again, we are trying to make sure that everybody has all the information.

I believe the remaining changes, Your Honor, are again consistent. I'm just scrolling to make sure the order also reflects some of these changes that I've described.

Okay. I believe I've highlighted all of the substantive changes. So, I'm happy to now proceed with just addressing what I believe to be a resolution in principle of the limited objection that was filed by the Blankenships, who are Gemini lenders, and what we have been discussing with our counsel prior to the hearing.

I understand that their concern is they want to make clear that nothing in the bar date order is a determination of the Blankenship's voting rights on any Chapter 11 plan presented in the cases, the nature or scope of any releases of the Blankenships in a plan, or a waiver of their right to object to any bankruptcy plan. We would also say that the proposed bar date order does not waive their right to challenge Gemini's authority to act as their agent outside -- other than filing the Gemini master proof

of claim, as I've described. And furthermore, inclusion of their clients claims in the Gemini master claim does not bestow any authority on Gemini to grant any third-party releases on behalf of the Blankenships, including that of Gemini and any releases of its directors or officers under any plan.

So, I think that again articulates in principle what we've discussed. I know that -- I'm sure parties will probably want to tweak the language, but with that, I will let other parties in interest weigh in. I believe, again, we have resolved all the issues in principle, so with that, I will stop and let other parties weigh in.

anyone from the Blankenships who wish to be heard who filed a limited objection, and before I hear from them, I will note that I have gotten some papers that were filed after deadlines in this case. I know we got something filed at 4:45 yesterday, and this objection was I think some five days after the deadline. The reason the deadline exists is to make sure that I have sufficient time to actually read and consider everything that you file, so it's very much a "help me to help you" kind of circumstance, and so that's why we always ask that people reach out to Chambers if you're going to get extensions, just so that I know to allot time, and if for some reason because of other customers here

of the Court I don't have the time, I can then warn you off and say, "I really won't have a chance to read it."

So, I just mention that. I'm not trying to scold anybody. I'm just trying to get the word out so that you all know. So, for example, some things were filed this morning. I had a calendar at 10:00 and that's a perfect example of just -- if something happens after 10:00, between 10:00 and 11:00, I just don't have the opportunity. So, again, if you have any questions about extensions of time, I'm always happy to give people as much time as possible, particularly because that often reflects in negotiations to try to resolve issues and that is crucial to the bankruptcy process and consistent with the bankruptcy process. So, just -- but always just keep us in the loop. So, with that, I'll get off my soapbox and ask if the Blankenships wish to be heard in connection with the bar date.

MS. ASSI: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. Stephanie
Assi on behalf of the Blankenships. And Your Honor, I
apologize. You know, the individual --

THE COURT: No, I don't need an apology. It's really -- I just want to keep people in the loop as to why we do what we do and how it operates to getting the business of the Court done and all of your needs addressed. So, I took your objection -- a lot of things in the objection really to be about the substance of things that aren't in

front of the Court today. So, for example, there's a discussion later on talking about what the plan says, and obviously none of this affects the plan as any -- everyone has all their rights. So, I think Ms. VanLare's comments really are a more precise way of sketching that out in a variety of different contexts that the bar date order is simply that, the bar date order. But more to the point, let me ask you if Ms. VanLare's explanation of things on the record does resolve your objection.

MS. ASSI: Thank you, Your Honor. Not fully. I think that we are close, but there's a couple things that I would just like to address that I don't feel were in the revised proposed order.

THE COURT: Again, remember that this is the bar date order and we are not -- I don't want to hear about people's substantive legal rights, which were all preserved. Nothing in the bar date order affects those legal rights, and so I don't normally see objections like this for that reason, but go ahead.

MS. ASSI: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. I understand. My issue is with really the definition of what Gemini's authority is and with Gemini filing the master --

THE COURT: Why is that an issue for today?

Nothing in the bar date order affects what Gemini's authority is or isn't. I think Ms. VanLare actually also

just made explicit what was -- what I think was already implicit from the notion of a bar date order as compared to an adjudication of anyone's rights.

MS. ASSI: I understand, Your Honor. The master claim -- if Gemini were to file the master claim as defined, it would encompass more than just the claims against the debtors and just for the repayment of claims. We had discussed a revised definition of that. The issue is that Gemini is a counterparty as well and is liable, and so if Gemini files this claim on behalf of all of the Gemini lenders and then when it comes time to -- to the plan, Gemini is acting on behalf of the claimants and access agent and (indiscernible) later and so --

THE COURT: Well, no. If you're talking about claims and the filing of claims and who is filing what claims on behalf of who, you had me at "Hello." If you are talking about somehow it being imputed about what Gemini's authority is to bind or not bind parties when it comes to a planet process, that is a totally separate issue. That is not what a claims bar date does. So, again, I don't know how I could be any more clear that this is not an adjudication of anybody's rights vis-à-vis anybody else. What the -- what I understand, that the changes that were discussed are consistent with the notion of a bar date order where what you're trying to do is give notice -- that's the

most important thing -- to people that they need to file a claim. And two, to provide for inappropriately efficient and administratively easy process so that people -- it's not too difficult for people to preserve their rights to be creditors in the case. That's what it really does. It's not here to adjudicate the implicit or explicit ramifications of Gemini, who was acting as agent for whom. That's not what it's doing. It's not an adjudication of claims.

So, again, I'm happy to hear things about notice and clarity as to who needs to file proof of claim, but again, before we start segueing into people's substantive rights, we are not there yet. We are not even remotely there yet. That's not what a bar date does and I -- frankly, in my twelve-plus years on the bench, I've never had somebody argue that somehow a bar date notice acted to lock folks into their substantive legal rights, because that's not what it does. So, with that understanding, is there anything that you want to address in terms of your remaining objections as to notice and clarity of notice and ease and efficiency?

MS. ASSI: Thank you, Your Honor. Yes. Just as far as it's the authority of Gemini to file this proof of claim and what the scope of Gemini's authority is to file claims on behalf of the lenders. So, as long as it can be

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THE COURT: Well, why don't we just carve your clients out? We'll carve your clients out. Your clients will do -- with the exception of your clients, who can do whatever they want to do. Everybody else will be -- who would be covered by the other provisions. Let me ask Ms. VanLare if that's one possible solution to having an extended conversation about Gemini's role and vis-à-vis all the lenders.

MS. VANLARE: That would be fine with the debtors, Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: All right. So, we can do that. 13 Anything else that you wanted to address?

MS. ASSI: No, Your Honor. The rest of what Ms. VanLare represented reflects our agreement.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much, and again, everybody has their "day in court" on their rights, their substantive legal rights and their rights as to a plan, so nothing today and particularly nothing in connection with today's request for a bar date order impacts that. So, your clients can rest easy on that.

All right. So, Ms. VanLare, what I will do is I will wait to get a revised version, and if for some reason there is a need to have a further conversation to address any outstanding issues after you reach out to any other

Page 51 1 parties who were part of that conversation, just to let 2 Chambers know and we are happy to schedule something, but 3 I'm pretty confident you'll be able to get over the finish 4 line on this. Thank you very much. 5 MS. VANLARE: Thank you, Your Honor. That sounds 6 fine. Okay. Next, I'd like to move to the bidding 7 procedures, and Your Honor, I'm pleased to report we do have 8 a consensual form of order. Again, I think we filed -- we 9 did file a revised order in Docket 191, which I know that 10 you don't have in front of you --11 I think I do now have that in front of 12 me, so give me one second. I have a lot of things in front 13 of me, so give me one second to locate that particular item. 14 All right. Could you just hand me that -- 191. Thank you. 15 All right. I think I have 190. I just got that 16 as you were talking earlier. And I think the other ones 17 that I have are -- as I said before are 186, 185. And I 18 just want to make sure that I don't have the others. If you 19 can give me one more minute? 20 MS. VANLARE: Of course, Your Honor. THE COURT: Oh, actually I do. 191. 21 22 Blackline to proposed order. I have it front of me. So, 23 thank you for your indulgence as I scoured my desk for it. But having it located will make life a little easier. 24 25 take it away.

MS. VANLARE: Thank you very much, Your Honor. And we did finish and finalize all the negotiations, I believe, during the hearing. So, I will try to present what I think is the final agreed form. I think we had gotten, as I said, a resolution on almost everything right before. So, I will walk through the black line and explain some of the changes that were made and then, of course, if anybody has any issues with what I've said, I'm sure they'll make them known. THE COURT: All right. And I would assume that you'll go through the ones that you just made and any earlier ones leading right up to the hearing to the extent you want to publicize those to the larger group. MS. VANLARE: Yes. We filed a cumulative black line. THE COURT: Oh, all right. Great. MS. VANLARE: I'll go through all of the changes. And the black line, Your Honor, and for anyone else who's following electronically, starts on page 45 of the pdf. So Your Honor, it's roughly half way through if you have a printed version. THE COURT: Yeah, I have Exhibit B right in front of me, so I have -- I'll use the page numbers staring with, I quess -- I quess the first page of the ones at the bottom center. So the order itself has page number 2, the Exhibit

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B is obviously page number 1 in that. But you can also refer to paragraphs, obviously, as well.

MS. VANLARE: Okay. Perfect. Perfect. So the first substantive changes are on page 5. So we've added a proviso, this is a comment from the Committee. That the Committee reserves the right to object to any modification of the sale schedule that's set forth below. And to any modification to the order dates or the deadlines. So that's with respect to the timeline that we've laid out that immediately follows that's in the chart.

We've also made some tweaks to the timeline, namely -- and this also reflected comments from the Committee. We have put the stalking horse designation deadline as proceeding the bid deadline, but we do retain the right to designate a stalking horse bidder at a later time. And extending that deadline in consultation with the consultation parties provided that we provide notice of any such extensions on the docket. The idea here, I think, we're all similarly situated in that we want to maximum value for the creditors and so this -- again, is what we think is a minor change while preserving flexibility to the extent we believe that having extra time for stalking horse may be appropriate to maximize value.

We've also built in some times here to provide a stalking horse designation and then, we've -- this is

actually in -- prior to the changes. We had provided for an opportunity for parties to object to a stalking horse designation. And if someone objects there, we would ask for a hearing. But if no one objects then there's no need for a hearing. And so, there is a built-in time here for that. The bid deadline is June 19th as we had previously outlined. And I think that the other dates remain the same.

The other change that we made, and it really kind of permeates a lot of the order and the various exhibit, is a deadline for DCG and that's June 19th to identify whether it or any of its insiders or controlled affiliates will submit a bid or whether any newly created entity that's wholly owned or directly or indirectly controlled by DCGs insiders or controlled affiliates, other than by virtue of its existing equity ownership in the Debtors intents to submit a bid. And the basic idea here, Your Honor, is that if DCG or any of its -- and I'll use the term loosely, related parties -- obviously, we've very explicitly outlined, you know, affiliates and insiders and that's all in here. But the idea is if anybody, DCG or its insiders or controlled affiliates want to bid on any of the assets, they do identify that and at that point, they will not have the consent rights with the respect to the sale of GDT or along the way other than the final consent to sell the asset because it is DCG's asset.

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THE COURT: Thank you, that's helpful. Let -- what's next?

MS. VANLARE: Next page, that's page 6. We've added a footnote here clarifying that any reference to the Debtors in the bidding procedures order or the bidding procedures means that the Debtor's acting the sole and exclusive direction of the special Committee of the board of directors of Genesis Global Holdco. The special Committee, as we've noted, consists of two independent directors.

THE COURT: All right. Next?

MS. VANLARE: Next, Your Honor, page 7 of the black line -- well, of the black line of the order. New paragraph 5, that same idea that if these that I've mentioned earlier, that if DCGs -- that if DCG or any of its controlled affiliates or insiders or related parties wishes to bid on an asset that their consultation consent rights terminate, other than with the ultimate consent right to approve the winning bidder and sell the asset.

We have paragraph 6 here. This was added based on a request by the Committee. The idea here is that the Debtors and their professionals will make reasonable efforts to provide the Committee's professional with reasonably timely updates regarding the sale process. This has certainly always been our intent and consistent with how we would run things. But I know that the Committee wanted this

in the order as well.

THE COURT: Fine.

MS. VANLARE: Next, the stalking horse and the big protections. So, this I believe was actually an oversight and that I think we had it in the e-motion but didn't have this language in the order. And again, it's just laying out that procedure that I described earlier where the Debtors, after designating a stalking horse, have -- we've purposefully created time in the timeline for parties to object if they wish to do so. The other change here, though, is that with respect to the big protections -- and I'm just looking to see if it's here or it may be later on. I believe this is all just, again, restating what we had in the motion and we're just putting it into the order.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. VANLARE: -- 8, that has the new language that I was about to explain, which is that to the extent that there is a stalking horse bidder with respect to a sale of GGT, which is the entity that is owned by DCG, that's a sister company to Genesis Global Holdco, which is the Debtor entity. That any portion of the breakup fee that's on account of GGT, that's payable to any such stalking horse bidder will be deducted from the value escribed to GGT pursuant to the plan. So basically, the idea here is that

GGT is not an asset of the Debtors. So, for example, if there was a bid and a breakup fee that's owed on account of the sale of all of the assets, both Debtor and non-debtor, the estate should not be responsible for the portion of the breakup fee on account of the value of GGT, which is a non-debtor asset.

THE COURT: All right. And let me just ask you, to the extent we're talking about a stalking horse bidder and the bid protections. I certainly understand that the notion of having this flexible process on notice, giving people a chance to object. If there's no objections, sort of having a streamlined process. Obviously, it is appropriate for the Court to sort of look at what the bid protections are to make sure they're consistent with sort of the normal protections that one receives in these circumstances. I suspect if there's no objection, then there probably will be a very little likelihood that that's an issue. But is there a way to have that put essentially on notice of presentment or some other vehicle that I get a chance to put my eyes on it, procedurally on essentially the same schedule?

Once I know there's no objections, I have no desire to slow the schedule down. But I'm open to suggestions on how to do that in most efficient way possible. I've sometimes seen that there are guardrails

around what bid protections might be and then that way, the Court can say, well, with that guardrails, I'm fine with whatever you come up with. But this is -- there's a lot going on here in such kind of predicting what appropriate guardrails might look like might be a little more problematic in a case like this. So I'm open to suggestions on how you want to handle that.

MS. VANLARE: So, Your Honor, I will note, I think the guardrails, we've already included. And you'll see that, actually, at the top of this paragraph. Paragraph 8. We've said the breakup fee shall not exceed three percent of the cash portion of the proposed purchase price. And the expense reimbursement. And I believe in the motion, it made sense, we broke even at \$50,000. So those -- so we kind of --

THE COURT: All right. So you have the guardrails in already. All right. I -- thank you. I had seem that in the blizzard of other things. I had forgotten it was in there, so that solves any concerns I have. All right. Next up?

MS. VANLARE: Next, next is paragraph 16.

Paragraph 16, so this - in the -- this provides that in the event that the sales hearing and the confirmation hearing are held separately, and we have the sale including that of GGT occurring prior to the confirmation hearing, the

proceeds of the sale in GGT shall be agreed upon among the Debtors, the Committee, and the Ad Hoc Group of Genesis

Lenders and DCG. And in the event no agreement is reached as determined by independent accounting firm to be selected by agreement among such parties. So the -- and this was in -- this reflects -- the Debtors had filed a restructuring term sheet that the parties had agreed to in principle, a non-binding term sheet earlier. And this reflects a term in that term sheet. So essentially, if the sale occurs prior to confirmation, then the parties agree to the allocable value of GDT. And they have the -- kind of a dispute mechanism in here of an accounting firm that's selected among the parties.

The proceeds of the sale of DGT shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with the plan or to the extent that a plan is not confirmed within 60 days following the sale of GDT or as otherwise provided in a plan supported to be entered into by the parties, the proceeds will revert to DCG.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. VANLARE: And the parties, the Debtors, the Committee reserve the right to file a motion to extend that 60 day period. And I believe the parties agreed that DCG also reserves its rights to file a motion with respect to the time period. So I do want to make that clear.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Any other changes to highlight?

MS. VANLARE: If you give me one moment --

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. VANLARE: -- Your Honor, I just want to make sure. I think I hit of all of the substantive changes. One other change on -- that's in the bidding procedures. Page 3. We'd just note that the assets are being sold -- it's a very broad term and so they include everything including claims unless those claims have been waived or released pursuant to plan support agreement entered into by the parties. We just want to make clear that obviously, we're not going to be selling if we agree to waive or release claims.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. VANLARE: I think the remaining changes are all consistent with what I've outlined under the order or are in the nature of cleanup changes. Oh, I'm sorry, one other change I should note. This is at page 9 of the bidding procedures. This is a list of information that parties have to provide -- potential bidders have to provide when they submit an indication of interest to the Debtors.

We've asked that they include a statement specifying whether the potential bidder proposes to acquire claims and causes of action. As well as a description of the bidders

Page 61 intention with respect to any relevant members of the 1 2 Debtor's GGT and hold subsidiaries management team or other 3 employees and a description of any contemplated incentive plan to the extent applicable. As well as the extent known 4 5 of statement detailing whether the potential bidder is an 6 affiliate or insider of DCG or any of its insiders. 7 THE COURT: All right. I see all those. 8 MS. VANLARE: I believe --9 THE COURT: Anything else? I do see that there's 10 some discussion about the involvement of the Committee in 11 the process and due diligence and communications with 12 restricted parties that are on 11 and 12. Yes. And I believe -- let me just. 13 MS. VANLARE: 14 I think that that is consistent with what I described to 15 Your Honor earlier that the Committee wanted language that 16 we will provide information to the Committee on a regular 17 basis about the sale process. 18 THE COURT: All right. 19 MS. VANLARE: And so this -- this is the same 20 language that I described in the order. And I believe 21 that's all of the substantive changes. In the order, the 22 rest is cleanup or reflects the same types of changes that 23 I've already outlined. 24 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 25 Anything else asl to this particular motion before I circle

the virtual room?

MS. VANLARE: I don't have anything else, Your
Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. So, let me ask the Official Committee, anything that they wish to be heard on in connection with this motion?

MS. PARR: Yes, Your Honor. Just a few remarks.

And for the record, Amanda Parra with White Case on behalf of the Committee. I just wanted to note, Your Honor, that the Committee did file a limited objection and reservation of rights outlining several issues and comments that we had for the same procedures. And that was in the event that weren't able to resolve them prior to this hearing.

The issues we outlined in our objection were, in fact, really only a subset of the Committee's comments to the bidding procedures. We had many that we had actually worked very hard to adjust prior to filing our limited objection. And those were reflect in the revised order that Ms. Vanlare just walked us through. The remaining points that weren't reflected in our limited objection were largely related to ensuring proper controls and information rights for the Committee given DCG's involvement in this process. Those have also, for the record, been addressed and resolved in the revised order that we just walked through together.

I just wanted to state that we appreciate the

Debtors working with us and it felt like every settlement they were asked to accept, we wished had been better. So while we are agreed for purposes of today, we will need to continue to assess how the process is run and the further development in the case in our support for the motion and revised order is without prejudice to the rights of the Committee to seek further relief with respect to the sale and other issues in the case should that be necessary. I just wanted to provide that context for Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Any other party that wishes to be heard on this bid procedures motion?

MR. SAFERSTEIN: Your Honor if I may? Jeffrey Saferstein from Weil Gotshal Manges on behalf of Digital Currency Group.

THE COURT: Certainly. Please proceed.

MR. SAFERSTEIN: Your Honor, we've worked hard over the last several days to reach agreement with the Debtors and the Committee regarding the bid procedures as was outlined. This is a bit of an unusual sale given that the Debtors will be selling our moles on the behalf of the Debtors selling a non-debtor entity, which is an entity owned by my client, Digital Currency Group, and that's Genesis Global Trading.

So Your Honor, we're happy with the compromise that has been made and with the changes that were outlined by Ms. Vanlare in the agreement. We would like an opportunity though to view the order. These -- a lot of these changes were made during the hearing, so we would like to review. I don't expect there to be any issues as outlined, we're in full agreement as it was described. But we want to see the words on the page. And subject to that, we're fine. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. That's a very fair request and I'm sure that's what Ms. Vanlare contemplates. Thank you for your comments. Any other party that wish to be heard? Thank you, Your Honor. Jordan MR. SAZANT: Yes. Sazant on behalf of the Ad Hoc Group of Genesis Lenders from Proskauer Rose. I'd just like to echo the statements made by the Committee and you know, thank the Debtors, and GCD, and the Committee for working hard to resolve these issues. We've been working collectively as a group to try and come to a consensual order over the past few days and up to the minutes before this hearing. And I think Ms. Vanlare walked through what we agree is an acceptable order. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Any other party that wishes to be heard. MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, Greg Zipes with the U.S.

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Trustee's Office. Obviously, the changes reflect a lot of work by various parties in interest. My office did have some issues we believe were addressed on the immediate basis. But one issue that we raised with the Debtor is the question of whether there needs to be a consumer privacy ombudsman that's been here based on the privacy policies of the Debtor. And that would have to be resolved one way or the other before any sale. There are deadlines for that as well.

I believe that we saw a policy that was provided to us. I don't know that we've seen all of the policies.

We're leaving it to the Debtor's burden, which we're happy to review more policies as appropriate. But it -- we're just reserving our right in that regard if there was a need for privacy ombudsman and hopefully, we'll get that resolved. In the meantime, takes an accessory. In Celsius, a provision was put in the order directing the appointment of an ombudsman, but obviously if it's not appropriate here, it's not necessary.

THE COURT: What's your understanding of the relevant timing?

MR. ZIPES: Well, it has to be done before any sale. The privacy ombudsman has to be appointed and has to file a report. And there are various requirements under 332 of the Bankruptcy Code. And it deals with whether the

Debtor has privacy policy. So, for example, if the understanding of the customers is that their information would not be sold to a third party, and that was the privacy policy, then a consumer privacy ombudsman would have to be appointed in that instance to advise the Court. And here, I -- at least from what we've reviewed, there no such policy in place and the consumer, the customers who signed on are not necessarily -- they didn't restrict their personal information in that regard. So, Your Honor, I know we're coming up on other objections and -- but I'm just noting that as an issue that my office is observing its rights on.

THE COURT: All right. That's fine. I don't know if Ms. Vanlare wants to comment on that issue.

MS. VANLARE: Yes, Your Honor. I -- yes, we did have some discussions with Mr. Zipes on that issue. We're still reviewing whether or not it's applicable. You know, it somewhat of a different situation with us than with some of the other cryptocurrency cases because we have -- we have -- our creditors are lenders pursuant to individual master loan agreements. So, we're still reviewing as to whether and what extent the privacy policy is applicable and which policy may or may not be applicable. And how that -- whether or not any of that is implicated in the sale process. And there's obviously also an interaction with the next issue on the agenda, which is the redaction issue.

So I would posit, Your Honor, that we don't need to solve that today. I think we have plenty of time and I think that it will be more fruitful to have further discussion on this issue to the extent necessary at a later hearing.

THE COURT: All right. I will leave the parties to have discussions about what the agreements actually provide and whether they implicate the Bankruptcy Code in the way of requiring a privacy ombudsman. And we'll discuss it as necessary at the hearing. And obviously, if I can be of any assistance in that you'll let me know and we'll -- but I appreciate the issue being raised and the timing being framed so we sort of know we're all on the same page, so.

All right. Mr. Zipes, anything else from your office?

MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, just in that regard as a suggestion. The motion is ministerial in nature and if the party -- sometimes the parties come to an agreement, and I would just note that for the Court. I know the Court is very flexible in terms of entering orders as -- if parties are in agreement.

THE COURT: Yeah. No, I have certainly seen those done essentially presented as a consented to approach in terms of an order. And so, if you find yourself there, I'm obviously open to suggestions on the most efficient way to get that done and we'll see. You'll let me know if we do

Page 68 1 find ourselves there. All right. 2 MR. ZIPES: And Your Honor, just --3 THE COURT: All right. MR. ZIPES: -- just one other things to raise and 5 I apologize, Your Honor, and very briefly. The bidding 6 procedures obviously involve non-debtor in the sale of 7 non-debtor assets and this -- these are just bidding procedures, so we're just -- as everybody else is, reserving 8 9 our rights to see the stalking horse and to see what the 10 final arrangement is. And we -- and the parties have been 11 very cooperative in getting us the information that we 12 So we would expect that to continue, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: All right. Fair enough. Thank you 14 very much. Any other party that wishes to be heard on the 15 bidding procedures motion? All right, hearing no other 16 responses, although I think Ms. Vanlare, you were getting 17 ready to chime in? MS. VANLARE: Yes, Your Honor. Just one 18 administrative matter which is Your Honor, we are anxious to 19 20 embark on the sale process and we think that timing is of 21 the essence. We will work to submit a proposed revised 22 order to Your Honor later today. And if there's any way, we would request, Your Honor, to have that entered. 23 It would 24 greatly help us in making sure that we launch. 25 THE COURT: Fair enough. I'm happy to get to it

as soon as I can, and I also will so order the record that you have the ability to move forward consistent with the relief you've requested today. And in consistent of the grant of the motion, which I'm just about to do provided the motion is appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case and consistent with applicable law and makes good sense given all the facts and circumstances here.

I know there's some very unusual aspects of this in terms of the sale of a non-debtor and I appreciate the parties working together to navigate the ins and outs of all that in a way that allows the process to go forward while reserving folks rights to see what actually comes to pass.

And -- but I'm happy to grant the motion. And so, my so ordering on the record, allow the Debtors and the other constituencies here to start moving forward consistent with the grant of relief.

MS. VANLARE: We appreciate that very much Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. What's next?

MS. VANLARE: Last on the agenda is a series of motions that have been filed by the Debtors and by the Committee. Your Honor, seeking to redact and seal information relating -- specifically relating to creditors and other parties in interest. Your Honor, I'll make some brief remarks and I'm sure that the Committee will have

remarks as well on this issue. As we've noted earlier, confidentiality is critically important here. Your Honor, we've certainly heard requests when we -- before we commenced these Chapter 11 cases and during these Chapter 11 cases that the preservation to confidentiality with respect to parties identities and personal information is of upmost importance to creditors. And certainly as the Debtors, we are receptive to those concerns and wish to protect, you know, that information to the extent that it is commercially sensitive and/or protects our creditors both from financial risks as well as physical harm that we've heard that that is also an issue.

And as I'm sure Your Honor is aware, and we obviously had these discussions earlier at prior hearing, it is of particular import in cryptocurrency cases where parties have been subject to financial and phishing schemes and have been subject to threats of physical harm. And to a certain extent, we also -- you know, when we filed the case, we wanted to preserve rights based on the feedback we had received from the creditors. But in particular, wanted to see where the Committee stood on this issue. We're obviously very mindful of where the Committee stands as a representative of the unsecured creditors in this case. And we understand the Committee does feel very strongly -- because I'm sure you saw and I'm sure they will explain

themselves about these issues.

So, with that introduction -- and again, just underlining how important we believe as the Debtors these issues are to our stakeholders. I just wanted to note that the types of parties that are subject to our motion -- and then the Committee, I'm sure, will want to go into the relief that the Committee is seeking in its motion.

With respect to the motions we've filed -- and it's really relates to a number of filings and pleadings and papers in this case, you know, including the creditor list, the schedules, the notice lists, any other pleadings. We would like to redact many potential counterparties.

Obviously, Your Honor, we're embarking on a sale process.

It's critically important that to the extent there's information about potential bidders. We view that as commercially sensitive and we would ask --

THE COURT: So, let me ask you about that.

MS. VANLARE: Yes.

THE COURT: The word potential in front of counterparties. Obviously, it's very easy for us to -- there's certain things in your motion that are very clearly anchored in this -- in the sense it's very easy to figure out what it covers and what it doesn't cover. And so the idea, for example, there was a discussion about litigation -- future involving litigation might be covered by some sort

of NDAs or some other rule that required those proceedings to stay confidential. I get that's definable. It's identifiable. And certainly, there are times when folks say, well, we ventured into negotiations with these folks and their identity is not appropriate to be on the public record. The word potential is the thing I'm just trying to figure out for purposes of commercial information what to do with that because obviously, if you're having negotiations with folks, aware those would be interrupted by identification of the parties. I think you would be very hard to argue that isn't commercially sensitive.

No one came in the American Airlines case and started sharing information about who they might want to merge with whatever the newspapers said. So -- but I guess the question is how are we supposed to understand the universe here when you say potential counterparties what that means for the context of the specific relief.

MS. VANLARE: Yes, Your Honor. So, what we're trying to get at are parties that may be potential bidders for the Debtor's assets. So, for instance, as is typical, there are a number of parties that the Debtor's advisors are proactively reaching out to solicit interest. There are parties that expressed interest in participating in the process and that's the universe of parties that we want to keep confidential because, again, for the reasons I

described. And I think you identified just now there is sensitivity around who they might be.

THE COURT: So, I guess, would the notion be a bit in the drafting that -- to draft something that would, in your view, reflect what you just said. That is parties who have actively reached out to the Debtors to ask to be involved in the process or parties that the Debtors and their professionals have reached out to as appropriate parties that might want to be involved in the process. In other words, it doesn't cover everyone. There's somebody -- but somebody's made a reasoned, professional judgment that these are the folks who are appropriate to include. Is that the kind of thing you have in mind?

MS. VANLARE: Exactly. And the only tweak that I would make to what you just said, Your Honor, is parties to whom we have reached out or may reach out.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. VANLARE: So somebody who's --

THE COURT: Yeah, absolutely. Absolutely. And you can certainly dress that up much nicer than what I just said, but it would be after consultation with constituencies including the Committee, including your financial advisors, et cetera, et cetera. So I think my sense for U.S.

Trustee's Office, who obviously can speak for itself in a moment, but what I think they're most concerned about is

sort of a blank check. Meaning that somebody can essentially say, well, that now means everybody, or it doesn't mean everybody or it's cover. But I didn't get the sense that what you're asking, frankly, and that there are easy ways -- I think it's fairly easy to put some language around that to flesh out the contours of that.

MS. VANLARE: Yes, Your Honor. And thank you for the opportunity to clarify. I think that's exactly right in terms of what we're seeking.

THE COURT: All right. So potential counterparties I get, and then I think I jumped the gun a little bit by discussing litigation counterparties.

MS. VANLARE: Yes. And why don't we talk about that one because it's also fair enlaced or a cabined category. So there it's a litigation parties as well as any regulatory agencies. So -- and these may be proceedings or inquiries that are expressly confidential. You know, either filed under seal or we've received, you know, instruction to keep them confidential. We would seek that we are permitted to redact those parties.

THE COURT: All right. I think I understand where you're coming from. And again, I guess that's also potentially subject to a verification in the sense of here's the particular party. Here's the particular proceeding and/or order agreement, et cetera that makes this

confidential.

MS. VANLARE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And so, so -- thinking about those folks or any other folks that are -- that we should -- folks or categories we should discuss in the -- that are institutional creditors/lenders in this case. So we've identified two that -- counterparties in litigation, counterparties -- is there anybody else who's on your list?

MS. VANLARE: So I would say in terms of the institutional creditors, you know, our motions had asked to redact information, addresses, of institutional creditors to the extent the institutional address is, in fact, a home address. We were made aware that there's a number of creditors who are institutions but whose business address is their home. And they really share the same concerns relating to, you know, threats of kidnapping and personal safety as individuals who -- you know, whose information of that type would be protected. So that was what we had sought in our motion. I know that the Committee would like to expand that relief to cover the names of institutional creditors as well. So, perhaps we can table that until they present their motion.

THE COURT: Yeah. My thought is -- well, for purposes of how to proceed here is that we'll address the Debtor's requests here from the U.S. Trustee's Office then

we can get to the Committee's more expanded request, which I think seeks to treat institutional creditors the same way we're treating individual creditors for a variety of reasons. But I understand the -- your request dealing with addresses is essentially a recognition, in your view, of that some folks are almost in hybrid situation. So they're institutional creditors for some purposes, but when you start naming home addresses that it takes them out of that realm for purposes of 107.

MS. VANLARE: That's exactly right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Any other comments as to the particular categories of institutional creditors that we should talk about and then we can move back to the individuals in a minute?

MS. VANLARE: Not from us, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And so as to the individuals, it sounds like there's essentially an agreement, nobody's opposing the notion of protecting home addresses and email addresses that the sticking point seems to be two things. One is the names and the second may or may not be a sticking point, I couldn't tell when I read the U.S. Trustee's comment if they were talking about, well, we're okay with all this if people express a concern or if they're fine with essentially -- well, all -- you know, if we talk about home addresses, it's all home addresses. But

Page 77 1 -- so I understand those to be the two flashpoints. 2 So I guess my first question is whether I'm 3 missing anything. If you there's -- you think there's 4 anything else where there's a dispute dealing with 5 individuals. 6 MS. VANLARE: I think you've correctly addressed 7 it as far as -- as far as I understand it. Yeah, we've 8 asked to redact all contact information and names of 9 individuals, again, based on the feedback we've received. 10 And I believe the U.S. Trustee has objected to that and I'll 11 let Me. Zipes express for himself --12 THE COURT: Right. 13 MS. VANLARE: -- to the extent which he agrees 14 with what we've asked for. 15 THE COURT: All right. Fair enough. All right. 16 Mr. Zipes? 17 MR. ZIPES: Thank you. Your Honor -- and I do 18 appreciate the discussion you had with Ms. Vanlare about the 19 institutional creditors in connection with the retention 20 applications and I -- my office generally has no issues in 21 that regard with redactions. Turning to the Debtor's 22 request, I don't want to bring up the Committees at this 23 time and I want to keep this as brief as possible. The --24 Your Honor, in this case, the United States Trustee has

agreed to redaction of the individual addresses as stated.

We've attached the notice of the unsecured creditors

Committee appointment and that reflects really the agreement

for individuals and institutions.

And I don't want to put anybody on the spot, but there was really no issue or debate among the Committee members at that time about any of this. So we put it on and, in fact, we're the ones that suggested separate emails for the purposes of this case because there is -- there are these legitimate concerns about phishing and various other issues. Your Honor --

THE COURT: Yeah, I was -- I was rather alarmed to see there's a footnote in one of the papers. I think the last time we talked about this, we -- I think I mentioned a notice of phishing attempt. And then, I think by the time this paper was filed, there was, I think, a fourth supplemental notice of phishing attempts and it just goes to show that, you know, we're not in Kansas anymore as they say in the Wizard of Oz. It is a brave new world in terms of trying to protect information. And 107 may be slightly behind the times in terms of the way it thinks of it because everyone is profoundly concerned about that.

I do appreciate the Committee's supplemental declaration not only in the context of its application, but just in terms of the general context at large. And so -- and I just wanted to get sort of this speech out, Mr. Zipes,

just for purposes of the way I think about the public interest involved.

MR. ZIPES: Mm-hmm.

THE COURT: Obviously, there's a great interest in transparency in bankruptcy proceedings. Right? And so that bankruptcy cases can function efficiently and appropriately and for the interests of all the stakeholders. But transparency is not necessarily sort of in a vacuum. And I think, certainly looking at the comments of State Judge Wild or the judge in Delaware who dealt with this, there seems to be a concern about trying to have the value of transparency, so the cases work effectively while at the same time, not having creditors who after all didn't file a case be potentially victims. Right?

They're not here voluntarily. It's a little different in terms of parties coming for a court voluntarily or, you know, creditors are not here necessarily of their own volition. And so, to not add essentially insult to injury by putting in the crossfire on this. Obviously, the Code and what 107 says is what it says. But I just wanted to give you my mindset about how I'm trying to think about this from a very practical -- people here in the bankruptcy court but as a multi-party endeavor, the -- some of these issues get a little harder to manage. And I just wanted to give you sort of my -- the kind of values I'm trying to

promote.

So, let me start with the institutional creditors with your office. Ms. Vanlare gave some helpful, I think, additional comments about the potential counterparties and litigation counterparties to sort of put anchors around that to address any concerns your office might have about it being not anchored to a specific circumstance. So maybe we could start -- as we started with her -- start there with your office's -- your current thinking on those -- on say, potential counterparties as modified by Ms. Vanlare's comments.

MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, thank you for focusing on perhaps the easiest question first, which I don't think my office has an issue with any of that. And --

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. And so, I guess, for litigation counterparties, is that -- would you reach the same conclusion again? The trust, but verify that -- what's -- it's anchored to something specific?

MR. ZIPES: Yes. Yes, Your Honor. We're okay.

THE COURT: All right. And I guess, going right down the list. There's the -- I guess, the third category. The third of three that was identified by the Debtors is the institutional creditor where there's a home address. And what's your office's thinking on that?

MR. ZIPES: Okay. So, Your Honor, I should give a

little bit of background. I -- a lot of smart people are -have been thinking about these issues and my office is -has a certain viewpoint, obviously, on it. And the Court
did mention the Delaware court. One of them is having it is
what it is, and we have to deal with it as it is as opposed
to what we might want it to be. And so, as to the facts of
this particular case, we have what are termed sophisticated
creditors and the word institutional -- accredited creditors
has been used as well, which has an SEC definition. I'm not
sure if that's the context that's being used, but parties in
this case generally are deemed sophisticated, and we're just
bringing that out as a fact here.

We are concerned about threats, legitimate threats to people. We take those very seriously as does everybody here. But my office did reach out and ask for specific people to contact us if there were specific threats and we would deal with them.

THE COURT: Well, the problem -- I saw that reference in your papers. I will say, just to get it out there. I'm going to reject the notion that I have to tie this finding based on specific threats. I think that turns the inquiry sort of upside down. And obviously, we're talking about threats. We're talking about 107(c) and we're talking about cause, risk of identity theft or unlawful injury. Frankly, any injury that's inappropriate.

So, I don't think -- if you think about the way addresses and emails have been handled in the all the cases for everybody I think is on the same page. Nobody's asked somebody to come forward and say, are you worried about your address? And I think it's, frankly, unworkable on the sense that individual creditors are not going to do that. That imposes a hurdle on them in a bankruptcy case that's higher than it should have to be.

And the other thing I will say, in a way they have come forward because the Committee represents them. So we'll get to the Committee's motion in a second. Right?

They represent the unsecured creditors. So they are in -- they are there to protect those folks and that's why they filed the motion. So, I don't -- I think at a certain point where somebody says I've gotten a threat, it's already too late. Right? You can't put the genie back in the bottle.

And again, I think between the declaration that the

Committee supplied, the record that we've already had in the prior -- in our prior hearings, things like the notice of phishing attempt, I think it's pretty clear that this is not a theoretical problem.

And I also would note, while I did see one case made a reference to imminent harm, I don't think that's the standard. The standard is that they're -- the Court may protect a person -- one second here. I don't -- imminent

harm is not the standard is that it's -- I think you have to have a risk. And I think Judge Garrity talks about it in Endo that way. So, I'm afraid that the imminent risk of harm is too high a standard. And I think it's not the standard here for a good reason. So I'm uncomfortable with requiring individual creditors to come forward and have to be heard as to their concerns. Because I think if we do that, then I don't know how we do it for some creditors in some buckets and then not do it for all creditors. Right?

I don't know how we would distinguish to say, well, your -- the burden for you is less and we'll essentially in local parentis, look at your concerns. But for you, you've got to be heard from. Now, I could see -again, I'm trying sort of predict what your office might think about it, and I may be woefully off. But I can see that you might say, well, I want to have some verification that this is for this home address for an institution that this is exactly how it is or whatever. I have no problem with verification of that. I just don't want to put the burden on the creditor to have to come forward and make itself be known that way. But I have no problem consistent with what we talked about for counterparties in the litigation to get verification that that is, in fact, the case. I don't think I want some sort of general rule that allows us to say, well, it might be.

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Pg 84 of 127 Page 84 1 So I'm not saying that. I think we'd have to 2 verify it the way we'd verify any other creditor -institutional creditor that we're discussing in the other 3 categories. Does that help your office at all, Mr. Zipes? 4 5 MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, so my understanding is, 6 based on what you're saying, if institutional creditors come 7 forward and it's in fact their home address, then that might 8 fall under the exception that we're -- that you're referring 9 to? THE COURT: Right. Yeah, that we'd have to verify 10 11 that. And we can talk about how to verify that whether 12 that's -- I would image that would be in the context of 13 discussions with the Committee. I would image the Committee 14 would be happy to give it its statutory role to take on that 15 and to work with your office as to how to verify that. 16 MR. HIGGINS: Your Honor -- oh, I'm sorry. Ben 17 Higgins, United States Trustee. THE COURT: Oh --18 19 MR. HIGGINS: Just for the record. 20 THE COURT: Go ahead, I'm not sure how you all are 21 handling this. If you need a moment to chat, I'm always 22 happy to give it to you. 23 MR. HIGGINS: That's -- no -- I didn't mean to cut 24 off Mr. Zipes. But Your Honor, I was just asking about the

standard or discussing the standard. The standard is clean

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THE COURT: Well, I don't want -- I'm not going to have you cut off Mr. Zipes to tell me the standard. I have the book in front of me. So, I'll hear from Mr. Zipes. If there's something where your office is chiming in because -- by virtue of the sort of way decision are made, that's another thing. But Mr. Zipes does an excellent job in this Court and I'm more than happy to hear from him. And again, if you need a minute to chat, I'm fine with doing that. But I -- so, Mr. Zipes, if you need a moment and you want to talk about that, we are rapidly approaching lunch. And certainly, it may be that a break at lunch to sort of think about things makes sense.

MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, I don't have a problem taking lunch right now. But I think the point is under the standard, it's an undue risk of identity theft.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. ZIPES: And it's not the stand -- it's not imminent threat or whatever that wording was. Your Honor, I'm happy to go forward for a little while longer if people want a break, we (indiscernible).

THE COURT: Yeah, I'd like to go forward, but my thought would be -- I realize that in a changing landscape to ask your office's view on the fly is not necessarily something that you can necessarily pull that rabbit out of

Page 86 1 your hat immediately. So my thought is that at some point, 2 we'll take -- we can take a break once we get through 3 things. I think my thought would be we'd at least have a discussion of all the issues. And then maybe take a break 4 5 then and then come back at lunch to sort of wrap things up. 6 That would be what I had in mind so we can get all of the 7 issues out on the table and think about it. And take it 8 from there. 9 So, with that, Mr. Zipes, anything else about 10 institutional creditors from the point of view of the 11 Debtor's motion? 12 Yeah, Your Honor, I just -- in MR. ZIPES: 13 addressing that, I would just note that in Celsius, 14 notwithstanding these notices that are filed, Chief Judge 15 Glenn has not taken any further action in that regard. 16 made his ruling and it -- and the names are out there. And 17 he hasn't taken any further action. I'm not sure how 18 relevant that --19 Well, I --THE COURT: 20 MR. ZIPES: -- that is or not to the discussion, 21 but --22 THE COURT: -- well, I -- is the notion that 23 actual notices of phishing attempts isn't relevant when 24 considering the potential harm to creditors whose 25 identification is out there? I mean, I -- obviously Judge

Glenn is more than capable of handling this case. And I am sure that it is being handled with the highest degree of professionalism. I'm just saying in terms of understanding things and not relying on speculation. Right? That's what I understand the -- one of the concerns in the government circumstances like this tends to be that something is speculative, it's not rooted in actual events happening. Excuse me. And so, that's a common theme in sealing cases. I -- as an AUSA, I once submitted a declaration from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and we had a discussion about whether the harms identified in connection with the sealing motion were real harms. And so, that's the inquiry, you know, are they concerns? Are they specular or are they not? So, I understand that, but I guess my thought is I'm talking

notice of those -- notices of phishing attempts just as some tangible evidence that that kind of a concern is not hypothetical.

MR. ZIPES: No. And Your Honor, I very much appreciate that, and I appreciate your desire to reach the right results here. But I will note that phishing is a new -- it's relatively a new phenomenon. And this argument can be used in any case, in any large mega case that is --

THE COURT: Well, that's a -- that's a fair point. That's a fair point. And I think the Code may need to be --

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Page 88 1 some of these issues may need to be rethought in the context 2 of that so that folks who are creditors aren't victimized 3 for appearing in proceedings in which they didn't volunteer. 4 But I -- yeah, I get it. You're right. There are 5 definitely the universality of some of these concerns is an 6 issue. Although, I think Mr. Renzi's declaration identifies 7 some of the unique aspects of cryptocurrency that makes some 8 of these concerns a bit more acute in these circumstances 9 based on -- at least with FBI and other government agencies 10 have identified. But you're -- it's a fair point, Mr. 11 Zipes. Anything else on institutional creditors before we 12 go to the more limited issue associated with individuals? MR. ZIPES: Yeah --13 MR. PESCE: Yeah, Your Honor, it's Gregory Pesce 14 15 just --16 MR. ZIPES: -- oh, I'm sorry, Your Honor. 17 MR. PESCE: -- for the Committee. It's just on the institutional creditors -- we're --18 THE COURT: Well, no but -- we're going to handle 19 20 your motion separately. 21 MR. PESCE: -- yeah, we motion every couple days. 22 THE COURT: Yeah. No, I know you do. But I want 23 to deal with each motion sort of separately. 24 MR. PESCE: I'd accept --25 And so, so we can cabin off the issues THE COURT:

because they -- I know they do bleed into one another. So,
Mr. Zipes, as to any other issues with institutional
creditors that are the subject of the Debtor's request?

MR. ZIPES: Only that I'll make the observation,
Your Honor, that the Debtor in its initial motion did not
argue under 107(b). And the Debtors are well equipped to

7 make that argument if they thought it was important. At the

8 beginning of the case I know that 107(b) is an argument

9 raised after the fact, but it wasn't at the beginning of the

case. And again, Your Honor, I appreciate all your points

and efforts here. There is -- so I'll move on, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So, so I will consider for purposes of wrapping up this part of it that there's really no dispute about potential counter parties and litigation related issues, subject to the discussions we've already had about, sort of verifying and identifying the -- that universe based on specific things. And that as to the institutional creditors and the homme addresses, that that's sort of an open issue that you can -- your office can mull at a break, as to where you end up in light of the discussion. And so, as for individual creditors in the Debtor's motion, I think the only thing that's an issue is the names.

And to just sort of set the stage, I know that Judge Glenn in Celsius did not permit the names to be

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sealed. Whereas in Judge Garrity in Indo did and that there are other judges, Judge Wiles and the Judge in Delaware, I think Tred is the name of the case, have similarly followed suit. So, I'm certainly aware there's different results out there with different theories. So, as to the names, Mr. Zipes, where's your -- of individual creditors, where does your office currently fall? MR. ZIPES: So, Your Honor, as stated, we -- we're okay with not having the addresses. And I'll just note this about Indo, which was an opioid case, and we can go further, Your Honor, with Diocese cases, which I don't think anybody has mentioned. The survivors -- there are legitimate redaction concerns in those regards. But -- and the Court did talk about creditors being involuntarily brought into the bankruptcy case, I mean, that unfortunately is the case for every bankruptcy case. And I believe parties, at one point, were concerned about opioid and survivors of in the Diocese case, the Boy Scout cases, and we're dealing here with sort of commercial -- commercial parties, and I'm picking Your Honor's point. I understand that you don't look at it, necessarily, that same way. But I'm --THE COURT: Well, I would --MR. ZIPES: -- trying to be (indiscernible). THE COURT: -- I would agree with your notion that I think the value of sealing and the importance of sealing

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is heightened in cases where you're talking about victims of either opioid abuse or of sexual abuse. And so I would agree with you on that notion.

MR. ZIPES: And Your Honor, I would just as well state that the FBI warnings and what not in the crypto space, I mean, everybody shares those concerns. The Court routinely seals motions that have PII -- personally identifiable information, which is -- which is defined in the Bankruptcy Code and so -- and for that matter, my office is often contacted by creditors, debtors, executives, when there are specialized threats and the FBI does get involved and that's traditionally how it's handled if someone has a specific concern, they bring it to people's attention and we deal with it accordingly.

I think a blanket restriction here is problematic because really is not based on anything more than looking at other cases and you know, not looking at the facts of this case, which include no privacy policy that -- that these parties, apparently, were okay with their information being sold, maybe to third parties with no accountability and here they're arguing the point. So, I'm not --

THE COURT: So, well, that raises an interesting question to segway to, which is there's a thought about and it's raised in the context of institutional creditors, but it's the thought about these folks being customers whose

information can be sold, can be monetized and therefore, if the information is made available here, that that cuts out a source -- cuts and reduces and damages an asset that the Debtor's have that might be included in a sale that could be monetized.

I don't know that I have that -- a record here now, but if a record -- but you might imagine that an appropriate professional might be able to bring in somebody who says being familiar with the crypto space, this is the kind of information that is sold, this is what it's worth. This is what it might be worth here. Is that something that might provide protection under the different rubric of 107?

MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, I don't want to be unfair to Mr. Pesce, who has these arguments and the Debtor's, I noted, didn't think that this was a relevant argument with all of the professionals at the beginning of the case. I understand that sometimes, you know, that evaluation can change and I would just note that, again, if we're talking about -- in every large Chapter 11 case, creditor lists are listed; there are attempts with critical vendors to keep that list private.

But there are -- there is general disclosure about creditors in large cases, and again, we -- it has to be a -- an undue risk of identity theft or some other damage and it's -- every large Chapter 11 case is going to be presented

with this particular issue. So I'm not necessarily talking

THE COURT: Well, I'm talking about B where you're talking about protecting commercial information, but I realize I have jumped into Mr. Pesce's sort of area without -- without, even though I promised I wasn't going to. So, the lines can get blurry. So, let me ask you one other question about the individuals and the names, at least for folks who might be subject to the different privacy schemes in the UK and the EU or in Singapore.

I know that -- I've seen it framed in the various papers to say, well that -- the economic damage to the Debtor's is not cognizable under 107. But I was thinking of it in a different way. I'm sorry, let me be clear. The economic damage that might happen to the debtors under these privacy schemes, that is fines and the like, is not cognizable under 107.

But my concern is a different one, which is -- it talks about unlawful injury. Right? And certainly, these privacy schemes over which the Debtor's have zero control, right? So, they -- they can't reach out and say why don't you get pulled into this privacy scheme. Unlike -- unlike other circumstances where the Debtor's have some control over who the population -- who's covered by a particular category. They have no control. The EU, the UK, and

Singapore have enacted these schemes and you have people like privacy ombudsman in the EU that take these issues very seriously and have a different approach that the US.

But certainly, those schemes reflect a -- while they do not control, foreign law doesn't control and trump the Bankruptcy Code. On the other hand, if we're here thinking about injury, those countries have decided that their citizens are entitled to this privacy protection. And so if you violate those schemes in the view of those countries, you've created an unlawful injury. And so, because they've said this is the value entitled to protection.

Again, I think there's -- I have a view of trust but verify for these things. And that's even putting aside the economic damage that I -- to the Debtor's that I don't think is cognizable under 107 but might be cognizable under a different aspect of the Code because I think the idea that the estate would be -- would lose out on -- people would lose out on recovery because they would have to pay fines under these regulatory schemes in the millions of dollars.

I don't know what the likelihood of that is and I don't think I have the evidentiary record, again, something like a counsel list, expertise, and privacy issues in these various regimes. But what you are -- what's your general view, Mr. Zipes about the notion that these statutes in

Page 95 1 other countries are identifying for their citizens what they 2 consider unlawful injury? 3 MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, I'm appearing from my 4 colleague's desk now because my computer seems to have shut 5 off. So, I'm --6 THE COURT: Oh, I'm very sorry to hear that. 7 MR. ZIPES: I --THE COURT: That's what you always want to have 8 9 happen in the middle of an argument. 10 MR. ZIPES: I was -- so, Your Honor, I apologize 11 because I -- I believe that you were addressing foreign 12 jurisdictions and their privacy --13 THE COURT: Well, that's okay. I was more wordy 14 than I needed to be. So, I'll say it shorter this time. 15 Which is, what about the question that these privacy schemes 16 in these three jurisdictions reflect their -- or reflect a 17 notion that the loss of privacy is an unlawful injury? I 18 mean, again, we're not -- that law doesn't trump the 19 Bankruptcy Code, but the question is whether, essentially, 20 those laws are a reflection of those bodies saying our 21 citizens are entitled to this privacy and if -- and so if 22 you violate what we think is their privacy under these regulations, that's an injury. It's an unlawful injury. 23 MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, I don't know. I read the 24 25 Committee's response, and again, I don't -- I don't want to

be unfair to the Committee. I don't know that this is an issue in this case, but I would just state that Judge Glenn considered this issue in Celsius and if there is some specific privacy issue --

THE COURT: Well, he considered it -- the line from the opinion, that's what struck me, is the line from the opinion, obviously, we always address what arguments are made to us. The line in the opinion is, the Debtor's failed to show the public disclosure of UK or EU citizens personal data violation of these regimes, and I'm summarizing, would constitute an unlawful injury to those individuals because the financial penalties (indiscernible) would be imposed against the Debtor's under those laws.

So, it's framed as the financial injury to the Debtor's implicate 107, and I don't think it does. So, I would agree with Judge Glenn that way, but -- but the idea is whether -- and certainly in Indo, I think what Judge Garrity said is there's certainly a -- it's relevant to the notion of what is sensitive information for purposes of making that determination. It's not dispositive, it doesn't trump the Bankruptcy Code, but that it is informative.

MR. ZIPES: Yes, Your Honor, I think there would have to be some presentation by the Debtor on whether there are notes in connection with these privacy regimes if this Court enters an order, and Your Honor, that, again is not an

easy issue. But I don't know that we're in a position to make that argument for the Committee if they or the Debtor's if they believe that that's appropriate. I --

THE COURT: All right. And so, and Judge -- well, one other legal question, Judge Glenn sort of extended comity, he used comity as a -- as a sort of way of looking at this. I don't know if your office has a view about that or not. Because comity is discretionary. It's saying one law trumps another law, you're saying I'm going to give respect to that particular law in these proceedings, given the analysis that can be made under comity.

MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, just in this context, unless someone can come forward with really power arguments, this is the Bankruptcy Code and this is where we are at.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I got it.

MR. ZIPES: Okay.

THE COURT: But you realize you lost that issue in front of Judge Garrity, where you won it in front of Judge Glenn, so I'm just trying to sort of give you a chance to respond to the things that Judge Garrity relied upon when dealing with names. But that's fine. So, I think -- I think it probably makes sense to segway to the Committee's motion and what it seeks. I think I jumped the que a little bit in getting there and Mr. Zipes is trying to -- trying to be fair, procedurally, and caution me from getting too far down

Page 98 1 that road correctly. So, with that, let me turn to the 2 committee to T up what additional issues its raised and 3 additional requests it wants to make. MR. SAZANT: Briefly, Your Honor, if I may, really 4 5 quickly, the Ad Hoc Group of Genesis Lenders filed a joinder 6 to the Debtor's motion. 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 MR. SAZANT: Not a joinder to the Committee's 9 motion, but our arguments and our positions are much 10 stronger -- much more aligned with the Committee's 11 positions. We took essentially the same position. If it's 12 appropriate, we would submit that the Committee can go first 13 and we would join our argument to the committee's after 14 that. 15 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So, let me hear 16 from the Committee. 17 MR. SAZANT: Thank you. 18 MR. PESCE: Thank you, Your Honor. So, Gregory Pesce, White and Case, counsel to the Committee. The 19 20 Committee filed its motion at Docket 137 and we have a reply 21 at Docket 182. Before proceeding, I would just ask if 22 there's any issue with admitting the declarations of Mark Renzi from Berkley Research Group, they're at Docket 156 and 23 184. He's on the line and available for cross-examination, 24 25 if anyone would wish to do so.

Pg 99 of 127 Page 99 1 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Zipes, any objection 2 to receiving his declaration? 3 MR. ZIPES: No, Your Honor. I may have a few questions later on, but I hope that I won't have any 4 5 questions, but I want to reserve my right. 6 THE COURT: So, I will say the normal rule is the 7 first hearing isn't evidentiary, so we'll have to figure out 8 where we go from here. 9 MR. ZIPES: Sure. 10 THE COURT: But we'll cross that bridge when we 11 come to it. So, Mr. Pesce, please. 12 MR. PESCE: No problem. So the Committee supports 13 the Debtor's motion to redact the institutional lenders, 14 personally identifiable information, which I'll call PII 15 during my presentation. But with respect -- it -- in the 16 Committee's view, it doesn't go far enough. Now, I can't 17 speak for why the Debtor's did or did not try to seal all of 18 the PII, but the Committee here is the fiduciary for 19 unsecured creditors, which are the entire creditor body. 20 There's no bank lenders, there's no bond holders. It's just 21 the lenders that Genesis did business with prior to the 22 bankruptcy case. And the Committee takes seriously the risk of dissipation of the assets, which are largely comprised of 23 cause of action, some technology, some employment agreements 24

and then the crypto and the good will of the lenders that

provided that crypto.

THE COURT: But I don't understand the goodwill of the lenders. That -- I mean I understand it, but is it -- in the context of 107, I have trouble getting any traction with that. It feels like a very slippery way of looking at it. So, I -- the goodwill of the lenders, I mean, if you ask any creditor at any bankruptcy, do you want to have your information out there, they'll say no, and often times their counterparties are people still doing business. And so, that argument would seem to apply in every case and we'd have to rewrite 107 and since I don't have that particular authority, it would be a problem. So, what -- what do you want me to do with the goodwill of the lenders?

MR. PESCE: Well, the way we're looking at it is this. Genesis is basically in the business of making and receiving loans from crypto investors. The names, addresses, and email addresses to those individuals are equivalent to a customer list. The value of that customer list is in the people's names, the net worth, the addresses associated with it, but it's also the value of that list, in essence is also tied to the fact that a buyer or if there's a reorganization, the creditors will realize the value of that.

Now, I don't need to tell you how differently, you know, for example like an American Airlines type case would

have been if not only did you have the -- this great

frequent flyer program list, but if the value of that list

would have been dissipated if it was released, and moreover,

the good feelings that the passengers or the concierge key

members, or what have you, would have been dissipated if

they knew that their information was released by, you know,

an airline (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: But if they were creditors -- if they were creditors, their information was released. So, how is it any different than a bank -- a list of bank customers or even a list of plumbing supply customers? I mean, I -- in terms of goodwill, if there's something specific to crypto, and certainly Mr. Renzi's declaration goes to that, but I -- the goodwill aspect just seems exceedingly slippery to me, and I just don't know how I can rely on that without essentially rewriting 107 to mean that --

MR. PESCE: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- it just we're going to seal everything. Now --

MR. PESCE: We don't (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: -- you can make the argument from a policy point of view that 107 is outdated and the you can accomplish the goals that it should be -- there should be a much more recognition about people being dragged into the bankruptcy, who they didn't file the case; and that their

information in this -- in this century is much more in play and at risk. And that's, unfortunately, something that we'll have to wait for Congress to act on.

MR. PESCE: Yeah.

THE COURT: As opposed to having me act on it.

MR. PESCE: I think the -- so we won't -- contrary to what's been said at the hearing, we don't think you need to look to amending 107 and we don't think you need to look to foreign law or other things. 107 says that you can protect -- 107B says you can protect commercially sensitive information. Our view is that the names, addresses and email addresses of the lenders, especially when coupled with the claim amounts, which would be out there, is commercially sensitive information.

That in itself warrants protection. That goodwill argument is really just sort of a enhancing that. That commercially sensitive information is valuable in its own right. It will become even more valuable or retain its value if the, you know, the lenders know it is being kept confidential. But the primary reason we're here is we think that the commercial -- that the lender names, addresses, and email addresses is, itself, sensitive commercial information that warrants --

THE COURT: But what --

MR. PESCE: -- protection.

THE COURT: -- what sort of showing then do I need for that? Do I need somebody who's a financial advisor?

Somebody can say this sort of information's been sold before. Somebody who can give me something specific. I understand Mr. Renzi provided a lot of information about the threats from having the information out there. And but obviously, institutions, the statute is written the way it's written, talking about entities in one spot and individuals in another. Which may be, again, somewhat outmoded, but what kind of showing do I need for that? What do I have here and what else might I need to rely on that commercially sensitive information?

MR. PESCE: Sure. I think -- so when we filed two declarations for Mr. Renzi, the first one, I think hits on the issue that you're talking about right now. Mr. Renzi's declaration states that the creditors -- you know, as the financial advisor to the creditor's committee, he believes that the lender names and their PII is effectively going to be monetized through the sale process, or the value of that commercially sensitive information is going to vest with the lenders in a reorganization. And it's equivalent to a customer list. And as such in the, you know, in the first declaration, he says that's what warrants its protection. Because it's sensitive and the disclosure will impede the value of that that could be realized during the marketing

process or reorganization.

THE COURT: Do you have any authority for customer lists in cases being protected under 107?

MR. PESCE: You now, I think it's -- it's, you know, you never -- you never see a retailer listing all of like their gift card users. You don't, as far as I'm aware, see, you know, hotels listing all of their, you know, VIP guests. You don't see, you know, rail or airlines listing like all of their frequent flyer members in the schedules and statements. You have kind of true external -- or you keep that information confidential because if you release it, it just becomes worthless, because anyone can go on the internet and fine out here are the people that I should go poach for my own competitor business.

THE COURT: No, why I understand that, but I guess, sometimes you don't see it because it just doesn't come up, meaning they aren't on a list of creditors. But certainly, I can imagine that such customers are in some industries, end up on creditor lists, and so that's why I'm asking whether this is --

MR. PESCE: Yeah, I think -- yeah, honestly, the issue has become more acute in the crypto space, because these companies are not as complicated as other operating businesses. Whereas, you know, a just to use the airline example, airlines have frequent fliers, but they also have

hundreds or thousands of other vendors, bond holders, lenders, employees, and whatnot, that get listed. Here, you know, I appreciate --

THE COURT: But -- but wouldn't that open the door to people trying to partially redact the creditor lists, right? And you just say well, I've got some folks, you know, I have counter parties who don't want to be mentioned in a bankruptcy. I have -- so I'm just concerned about the limiting principle in what you're advocating here.

MR. PESCE: Yeah. I think the limiting principle here is that unlike a -- take for example if you had a service provider, right? And you were engaging that service provider to provide services to the Debtor. That's separate and apart from the Debtor trying to keep confidential the name of a list of commercial counterparties, it is cultivating to provide basically all of its revenue. You know, you don't -- all of your revenue doesn't depend on you having a plumbing contract or some other vendor doing business with you. Here Genesis' business, literally, entirely depends on the names of the people it has found to lend and exchange crypto with in its lending business.

THE COURT: But -- but if it is so, Mr. Zipes had said earlier that he noted that the lack of a privacy provision in the agreement that would bar their information from being sold and saying well, people are sophisticated

investors and so the idea that they're sophisticated investors -- not particularly institutional investors, when he's in favor of the fact that they know that they're doing and they know what they're getting themselves into. And if it was a pre-existing agreement that required their identities not to be disclosed, then so be it. But we don't -- that it's inappropriate to impose that restriction after the fact.

MR. PESCE: Yeah, I don't know if I agree with that. I think it's really reflected in the Renzi declaration the company did have, at least with the subset of agreements that we've been able to put our hands on, did have agreements that said it would keep the information confidential. Those agreements did not -- did not, you know, I guess, they might not have contemplated like the public dissemination of that broadly, but you know, that's kind of, I think, not really the point. You have this group of customers, they're going to -- if they do a sale, it's to transfer the customers over to a competitor that is going to want to monetize and keep the confidences of those customers so that they have value at the new platform.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PESCE: So, and I think this was a -- I mean, this might be -- this is a factual issue, I mean, we're happy to provide some more, but we did attach, at least, one

or more of the privacy agreements that were in the lending agreements that were with Genesis and some of the customers.

THE COURT: All right. Any -- anything else, counsel, that you wanted to set forth on your specific application before we get to hearing from the US Trustee?

MR. PESCE: Yeah, I would just make two quick points. First, in terms of the suggestions earlier about, you know, using home addresses or business addresses and things like that; candidly that's just going to put a massive burden on the estate or the committee or whoever is vested with doing it. I think the benefit -- and the benefit of that, would -- I think it'd be pretty nominal if not negative.

ability, under the statute, to use that as a cognizable basis, right? So, if the notion is that it's -- what I hear the Debtor saying is that because it's a home address, they're sort of a hybrid situation that they are somewhat individualized as opposed to institutions, and that's why you can use the other section of the statute. But I don't know that I can sit here and talk about administrative burden on the estate, because frankly, if I were doing that, you know, the thread of lawsuits in the EU and the UK, and Singapore might be a more prominent part of this discussion.

MR. PESCE: Yeah. I think my point here is just

that in terms of -- there is a balancing here. The risk of the information getting out there is -- or the costs to the estate are huge, and then in terms of balancing what the appropriate remedy I or how surgical we can be. I --

THE COURT: But where in the statute, where in the case law do I get to balance that? That, I think is where the US Trustee's office is, is the statute is the statute—and if we start talking about balancing things, I don't — I mean, I think I have to look to see if the contemplated injury is — exists, and then do follow the blueprint of the statute, I don't think it allows me to weigh that.

MR. PESCE: Now (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: And, you know, again, that may be a revised 107, but I don't think it's the current 107.

MR. PESCE: I -- yeah, I think we might be, I think the US Trustee and the Committee might be just talking past each other. I mean, there's not -- there's no inherent balancing here, but in terms of the appropriate remedy to limit the amount of redaction, you know, we should find a remedy that's not going to, in itself, cause a further cost to the estate. Which is jut my suggestion.

And finally, the second point I just wanted to make really quickly is just on in terms of the individuals, our point there is there was some commentary in the US

Trustee's response or its objection. We don't take -- we

don't believe that institutional creditors are individuals that are subject to 107. We want -- we think it's appropriate though, for the Court to redact the PII of the individual creditors, one, and then two, individuals who -- we think it's -- we think it's implicitly necessary to do something on the institutions, because if you -- if the -- because of the extent to which employee names and information is out there; if you release the institution's names, you can then kind of triangulate to find where they are, how they operate, where they're located.

THE COURT: But I'm not -- I'm not -- that I'm not following that. So, I don't know that I had a specific request or that anyone specifically identified employees and I know that employees are specifically identified in at least one of the decisions that I read. So, I don't know that I have -- and if we got to employees, somebody would have to identify for me, sort of the step how we get to employees. Is it -- is it -- why -- like in other words, just because somebody's an employee doesn't mean that a proof of claim filed by them, would necessarily be covered on that basis if you can't tell from the proof of claim that they're an employee. Right?

So, in other words, people have to self-identify.

So, I -- so that's one of the reasons I asked Ms. VanLare

about the counterparties, right? So, if you have a sea of

names, you know, we -- none of those names by themselves tell you that anybody's a potential counterparty. And so how can we protect the whole set of names --

MR. PESCE: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- because there's nothing about the set of names where it largely identifies you as a counter party. She has a solution, which is to say no, we have -- we have independent source of information where we can come up with a list and then we can -- we can work with that list. But here, I don't know how identify -- so, how does the employee issue come up in the context of what you're seeking?

MR. PESCE: Yeah, so say for example, if you released the name of creditor X, as one of the Debtor's creditors, and you released the name and the contact information of creditor X as an institution. It, you know, it would then, because it is possible to find information about people who work for creditor X --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. PESCE: -- you know, their employee's names are listed on, you know, Linked In, on other kind of social media, et cetera. You could in turn, by disclosing creditor X's name, expose their employees or people affiliated with them to harm.

THE COURT: Well, but I think you just said

somebody could do that anyway, if properly motivated under the wonderful tool of the internet. And so if the cow has left the barn by virtue of the internet, there's not a whole lot I can do about fixing that. So, I mean it may be republishing it. I think cases tend to not be as concerned about republishing information that's already out there for purposes of a sealing requests. MR. PESCE: Yeah, I mean, look I think a lot of this comes down to just minimizing the harm and minimizing the risk here. I mean, if for example, one of the members of the committee, an institutional creditor came to me and said they were very concerned about their name, the institutions name getting out there because then, you know, while the institution is a business, it can't, you know, experience, bodily harm, you know, they had a concern that people would track down individuals who worked there as a way to exerting pressure on the institutional creditor. That's the very risk that we're worried about here. THE COURT: All right. MR. PESCE: I mean, it's minimize risk --THE COURT: That I understand -- I understand that argument. All right. Anything else, counsel, before I hear from the UST? MR. PESCE: You know, Mr. Zipes just emailed me

and said (indiscernible) --

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Page 112 1 THE COURT: (Indiscernible). 2 MR. PESCE: -- maybe are you on now? Okay. 3 MR. ZIPES: Gregory, I appreciate that. I'm on 4 again. 5 MR. PESCE: Okay. Good. 6 MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, I -- we're apparently 7 having failures throughout the country because my colleague, 8 Ben, was also disconnected from Seattle. So, --9 THE COURT: Oh. Well, that's --10 MR. ZIPES: -- I apologize. 11 THE COURT: -- been there done that. And if this is a current problem, it is now 20 to 2. If it -- if it 12 13 would be of any assistance, we could resume after lunch, if 14 that would be helpful so you don't have to worry about his 15 particular problem. I'm open to suggestions. 16 MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, I haven't had this problem 17 before and I'm not sure what it is, so I think we're 18 basically done here. I had one suggestion, because there's 19 a lot to digest here. And one factual issue which I think 20 we don't need to have an evidentiary hearing on, but if the 21 expert witness, here, can just state on the record, as part 22 of the sale -- maybe he's not prepared to do this, but as part of the sale, what pieces of information would be a part 23 24 of the sale? Because I think it would -- just having a name 25 is not the same as all the information that would be

Page 113 1 transferred as part of the sale. I think that would be 2 irrelevant. THE COURT: You want to further connect the dots 3 4 for purposes of the 107 invocation dealing with commercial 5 information? 6 MS. CRISTE: If --7 MR. ZIPES: Correct, and I don't want to put anybody on the spot here, but and I want to reserve my 8 rights as well, but I think that would be helpful and 9 10 (indiscernible) --11 THE COURT: Here's what I would propose to do. 12 And I'll hear from everybody before we actually take a 13 break. Is to take a break now, which would allow you, Mr. 14 Zipes, to have a conversation with the committee and it's --15 and Mr. Renzi about exactly what it is, the contours of 16 which you would like on the record. And so that we don't 17 have to do this on the fly, it's a little difficult to do on 18 the fly. And it's even worse in a virtual courtroom, and I 19 keep reminding myself that when I have evidence, I should 20 just drag everybody in because there's no substitute for 21 that. We could just sit in the back, and you could figure 22 it out. But since it is almost lunchtime, we can do what -23 24 - we would probably do -- if you were all here in person, 25 which is to take a break and allow you to have that

discussion and then come back this afternoon, say about 2:30 or 3:00 even, to give you a chance to chat and figure things out, and then we can sort of wrap up where we are. And I'll show a little bit of my hand. My thought would be to make a ruling dealing with the things that are uncontested and to make it clear that those can be protected. For the other things, I then would have a discussion about whether the record is closed or not. Where there's a need for an evidentiary hearing because there is a certain sense that this is sort of evolving as we talk about it.

And this is not supposed to be trial by ambush, so -- so folks should -- that's why I would also encourage the UST and White and Case to have a discussion because you can all figure out what else is out there? What you can agree upon in terms of the record, or not. And then we can have a conversation and figure out where we are. So, that would be my suggestion. So, since it -- it probably most directly implicates the UST and the Committee, I'll hear from them in a second and then I'll hear from Ms. VanLare if she has any thoughts as Debtor. So, Mr. Zipes, what do you think of that approach?

MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, that's fine and I think
you have tipped your hand a little bit in some, in the way
you asked some of the questions. And it -- so it's fine to
take a lunch break. I can't -- I don't have authority right

Page 115 1 now to agree or not agree to anything other than what's in 2 our objection, so --3 THE COURT: No, that's fair. MR. ZIPES: -- and if the Court wants to reconvene 4 5 at three, that's fine. 6 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Pesce, any thoughts 7 about taking a break until three? 8 MR. PESCE: That's fine with me. Thank you, Your 9 Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. And Ms. VanLare, last but 11 not least. MS. VANLARE: Thank you, Your Honor. I would just 12 13 say that, you know, we are supportive of the Committee's 14 motion and we would like to be included in the discussions, 15 particularly if we're talking about any evidentiary issues. 16 I mean, we agree that -- that this information, the lender 17 information is an asset of the estate, and we just want to 18 make sure we're included in the discussions, obviously, 19 particularly as it concerns the sale process and really the 20 rest of it, so I just want to make sure that the Debtors are 21 a part of any discussions. 22 THE COURT: All right. That's a very fair point. 23 Mr. Zipes? 24 MR. SAZANT: Sorry, Your Honor, 25 THE COURT: Oh.

MR. SAZANT: Jordan Sazant again, on behalf of Prokauer Rose, counsel for the Ad Hoc Group of Genesis
Lenders. We represent over \$2 billion in petition date dollar value of claims and over two thirds of the top 50 creditors. You know, respectfully, the Committee certainly represents and has a fiduciary duty to all creditors, but this issue is very important to our clients and we would ask that we be included in these discussions. I do have some supplemental arguments on top of what Mr. Pesce has proposed -- put forth, but if it's best to reserve those for after the lunch break, I'm happy to do so.

THE COURT: Yeah, I would say, I think now is as good a time to break as any to figure out what we -- how do we get from where we are to the conclusion on the record on this issue and so, that would be my thought. So, I would say, it's a quarter to two, I would say 3:00, assuming that's enough time, but I don't want to jam people artificially, because there's no magic between 3 and 3:30. So, would it be better to set it later? I also am happy if you want to sort of start having conversations to reach out to chambers and do what you would do otherwise in person, which is say Judge, we need a few more minutes. So,

MR. PESCE: If it's okay with the parties and the Court, I might suggest that maybe like if you're still

around this afternoon, maybe like four, just to briefly check in? Just to make sure we have enough time to it once and right. But otherwise, we can do three, but I'm just trying to short circuit coming back.

MS. VANLARE: Yes, and that's -- a later time is fine with us, Your Honor.

MR. ZIPES: I would keep to the 3:00, but myself,
Your Honor, I don't know, but I'm happy to adjourn it out to
four if we're making progress, I think --

THE COURT: So, -- so here's what we'll do. We'll make it 3:30, just because that way we know we have enough time to finish by the end of the day and that should give us -- give you all enough time to hopefully get sort of closure at least on what we're trying to do. And so -- so I will just leave you with one thought. I don't have the authority to write -- rewrite 107. I have my own personal views, but they're entirely irrelevant.

And so, my -- as you can see by the start of the questions with Ms. Vanlare, right from the beginning, my question is how is it -- like what is it that's particular to quote Hamlet, why is it so particular with you in this case that 107's implicated? And that's -- that's I think something that's important because it's -- and that's what Judges have done and that's what Judge Garrity did in, you know, in the context of his case. So, that's really what I

-- the focus for example on commercial information, customer lists, and all that stuff, is probably the most pressing question. So, with that, let me ask if there's anything else that we need to discuss before we adjourn until 3:30?

MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, I appreciate your attention to this and I understand that everybody -- all the parties want this resolved and not turn this into a sideshow of sorts. So, we will try to get this resolved.

THE COURT: Yeah, well, listen your lips to God's ears. If not, I'll do what I have to do at my day job, which is make a decision. But appreciate everybody's arguments and observations and certainly I'll hear from the Ad Hoc Group after lunch, and I'll see you all at 3:30. Thank you very much.

MR. SAZANT: Thank you very much, Your Honor.

MS. VANLARE: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Recess)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, once again, this is

Judge Sean Lane, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for

the Southern District of New York, and we're here for our

continued hearing in Genesis Global Holdco, LLC. We started

at 11:00 and to say continued hearing may be a bit of an

overstatement given what you're about to tell me. We had

gotten some communications before coming out here that there

was an intent to adjourn things out, which I obviously have

no problems with. I just wanted to do it on the record so that folks who may not be privy to the goings on and who might have logged in to listen to the hearing would know and they wouldn't be sitting on the call at 3:30 until the end of the day wondering what happened. So, with that, I'm not sure who wants to take the -- grab the podium, virtual podium to sort of T up where we are.

MS. VANLARE: Your Honor --

MS. CRISTE: Amanda -- go ahead Jane.

MS. VANLARE: Go ahead -- I was going to say,
Your Honor, I think you've correctly related. We did reach
out separately to your chambers to adjourn and find a
hearing date the Week of April 10th on the redaction issue.
So, I don't know if the Committee has anything to add to
that.

THE COURT: Anything from the Committee?

MS. CRISTE: Your Honor, yes, this is Amanda Parra Criste of White and Case on behalf of the Committee, that's -- that's correct. That reflects the discussions that occurred during the break. I wanted to thank, Your Honor, for your time and patience as well. The only other think I would add is that I think the idea is that during at adjournment hearing and I just want to make this clear for the record, the Debtors and the Committee will either present witnesses to address certain issues that have been

raised by the United States Trustee that we believe are not resolved. Or alternatively the Debtors and the Committee will file supplemental declarations for submission at that hearing. The parties will also plan to present closing remarks, and I think what we are requesting is about two hours for that hearing. So, we'll coordinate that with chambers.

THE COURT: All right. Yeah, Ms. Eve banks will get you squared away. I guess, my one question is that I have been making sure to try to bring people back for evidentiary matters, just because there's really no -- it's just a much better way to handle evidence, we're much -- everybody's much more nimbly address anything that comes up whether it's having exhibits, which it's cross-examination, and not to bore you, with an anecdote, but I recently had a case that turned the tide for me on this issue and when someone said well.

We don't need an evidentiary hearing. Se just have a few questions, Judge, it'll take five minutes. And then two hours later, we were still at it and we had everything from people not having exhibits in front of them, all sorts of stuff, and again, it's just -- it's just better to do it in person. So, my thought would be to -- and when I say in person, what I would do is set up essentially, a hybrid hearing, meaning the people who need to be here are

here, who are handling the evidence, and other people are more than -- more than able to -- I'm more than happy to have the participate remotely.

So, I don't want to drag everybody in and -- for no reason, but that would be my thought here for this evidentiary hearing. That we can sort of nimbly address whatever situation we have. And I suppose if the parties reach a conclusion that there's no cross-examination, no possibility or need for cross-examination, that the evidentiary record is what it is.

We just -- I just -- and therefore we don't need to come in person, then I'd ask that people really button that up and maybe submit something on the docket or something that makes that very, very clear, just so we all know the state of the record. And so, I guess, the other think I would ask is what the time frame is to file any additional declarations, just so people know when they might arrive.

MS. CRISTE: Your Honor, would it be possible to get some guidance, since we don't know the date of the hearing, could we get some guidance from you as to maybe how we would work back from that hearing?

THE COURT: Sure. So, I think -- I'm not going to get in the way here because for scheduling, I can only mess this up. But I think a date that's being discussed is April

Page 122 1 12th. And I would imagine that would be in the afternoon, I 2 So, without setting that as a date, because I'll let 3 you work that out with Ms. Eve Banks, you're much better hands with her. But I would say the idea would be -- I 4 5 would think maybe a week before, so that people then can 6 take a look at them and figure out if they do need cross-7 examination and if people need to make travel plans and 8 things of that sort. So, is that -- is that what people had 9 in mind? I'm open to other suggestions, obviously. 10 MR. SAZANT: Your Honor --11 MS. CRISTE: Your Honor --12 MR. SAZANT: Go ahead, Amanda. 13 MS. CRISTE: I think that would be okay with the 14 Committee. A week from today to submit supplemental 15 declarations if that's what we decide to do. 16 THE COURT: All right. All right. Anything else 17 from the Committee before I hear from the UST? 18 MS. CRISTE: No, Your Honor, nothing further from 19 us. Thank you. 20 THE COURT: All right. And anything from the UST? 21 MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, Greg Zipes, with the 22 United States Trustee's Office. We'll attempt to get pointed questions or specific question and see if we can get them 23 answered in the form of declarations and that may or may not 24

be sufficient.

THE COURT: All right. Fair enough. know until you see it. That's fine. And what I'm going to do is I'm going to assume that the evidentiary portion will be handled in person, subject to hearing otherwise after everybody consults with each other and that you're all in agreement. But -- so we'll make that the default. So, it'll be like the old days. And so we'll have that here in court, again, just the part that's evidentiary and obviously, other people are -- can listen in and we'll have the capacity in the hybrid hearing. All right. So, with that, any other questions, or concerns that anybody might want to raise at this time? MR. PESCE: That's White Plains, Your Honor, You're not coming (indiscernible) -correct? THE COURT: Yes, that is White Plains, correct. MR. PESCE: Okay. Thanks. THE COURT: I am stepping into Judge Drain, not replacing him, because I wouldn't want to make such a bold claim as to replace Bob Drain. Yes, White Plains, and one thing apropos of nothing, I suppose, Mr. Zipes, I didn't mean to drive the other person from your office off the call earlier today. But I had -- to the extent that it was perceived to be a defending your honor, I'm very happy it be seen in that way. MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, I appreciate that and

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Page 124 1 these misunderstandings happen every once in a while and I -2 THE COURT: No, it's fine. 3 MR. ZIPES: -- I apologize for that. And I 4 5 understand --6 THE COURT: No, no, no. No apology necessary. 7 All those things are little easier to deal with in person 8 and in video it just seems a bit more abrupt, so I wasn't 9 trying to be rude to the individual in question. So, you 10 can please pass that along. I think it came off as a little 11 more abrupt than perhaps I intended. But (indiscernible) MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, sometimes you rule against 12 13 us, but you're never rude. I can say that. 14 THE COURT: All right. Well, that's good to know. 15 That's good. All right. Anything from any other party? 16 MR. SAZANT: Nothing from Ad Hoc's. 17 THE COURT: All right. Great. Thank you. I wanted to make sure to hear from the Ad Hoc's as well. All 18 19 right. Well, let me just end by saying, I appreciate 20 everybody's efforts to talk to each other and to make sure 21 the record is what it should be and that may lead to a 22 resolution, it may not, and that's okay, but the process by which people are going about this is laudable, and I 23 appreciate it and we'll see here we end up in April. Thank 24 25 you very much. In the meantime, be well.

Page 125 MR. ZIPES: Thank you, Your Honor. MS. CRISTE: Thank you, Your Honor MS. VANLARE: Thank you. (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 3:44 PM) 

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Page 127 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Songa M. deslarski Hydl 6 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Veritext Legal Solutions 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 23 Mineola, NY 11501 24 25 Date: April 3, 2023